

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Starbucks is the premier roaster, marketer and retailer of specialty coffee in the world. Beginning in 1971, we were a roaster and retailer of whole bean and ground coffee, tea and spices with a single store in Seattle's Pike Place Market. Today, we are privileged to connect with millions of customers every day with exceptional products and more than 35,000 retail stores in 83 markets. Formed in 1985, Starbucks Corporation's common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market ("NASDAQ") under the symbol "SBUX." Our objective is to maintain standing as one of the most recognized and respected brands in the world. To achieve this, we are focused on streamlining the business, driving growth in the U.S. and China, and expanding our global reach through the Global Coffee Alliance. Guided by our Mission and Values, our long-term plan for growth with focus and discipline is built on the belief that the pursuit of profit is not in conflict with the pursuit of doing good. Our employees, who we call partners, are at the heart of the Starbucks Experience. Beginning in 1991, we turned Starbucks employees into partners by providing the opportunity to share in the financial success of the company through Starbucks stock. Our collective efforts to build a more open, equitable and inclusive company enable us to learn, adapt, and grow. It is in our collective efforts that will determine our place as a great and enduring company, one that recognizes our responsibility as more than just making a profit.

At Starbucks, our vision to date regarding the health of the environment has been simple: sustainable coffee, served sustainably. Grounded in a history of sustainable leadership as we celebrated our 50th anniversary in fiscal 2021, we look to the future under the leadership of our chief sustainability officer with a heightened sense of urgency and conviction. We must challenge ourselves, think bigger, partner with others and do much more to take care of the planet we share. We realize the climate crisis is inextricably intertwined with the other historic crises we are grappling with, among them a global pandemic, economic inequality and systemic racism. We agree with scientific experts who say without drastic action from everyone – governments, companies, all of us – trying to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the future will become increasingly difficult and costly. The impacts of climate change will take a toll on our supply chains, our business and more importantly, the lives of everyone involved, including coffee farmers, our suppliers, Starbucks partners (employees), customers and the members of every community we serve. We also know that leadership in sustainability takes commitment, investment, innovation, partnership and time. For these reasons, in FY21, rooted in science, grounded in Starbucks Mission and Values and informed by comprehensive market research and trials, Starbucks finalized 2030 environmental goals to cut our carbon, water and waste footprints by half, working from a FY19 baseline. Since that time, Starbucks carbon goal has been validated as science-based from the Science Based Targets Initiative ("SBTi"). The SBTi has confirmed that the scope 1 and scope 2 portions of our 2030 carbon target are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, the most ambitious level they validate. Starbucks also expanded its goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations to include global operations, agricultural supply chain and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished and addressing some of the biggest impacts on Starbucks water footprint. Together, we are building Starbucks to be a great enduring company by staying true to our Mission & Values while boldly reimagining the future -- for our partners, our customers, and for our planet.

Starbucks 2022 Fiscal Year began September 4, 2021, and ended October 2, 2022.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

October 1 2021

End date

September 30 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- Austria
- Canada
- China
- Italy
- Japan
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US8552441094

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	<p>The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC) is responsible for providing leadership with respect to the corporate governance of Starbucks Corporation. This includes the responsibility to annually review and assess the effectiveness of the Company's environmental and social responsibility policies, goals and programs, including climate issues, through the annual global environmental and social impact report and make recommendations as deemed appropriate based on such review and assessment. An example of a climate-related decision made by the NCGC in FY22 was the approval of over \$50 million in planned investments to advance the ambitious target to cut our water and waste footprint in half by 2030. These commitments were finalized by the NCGC and publicly announced in FY20 but were further refined in FY21. In FY22, Starbucks GHG reduction goal was validated as science-based by the SBTi, which confirmed our target is aligned with a 1.5 degree Celsius pathway, the most ambitious level they validate. Driven by the passion of its partners, Starbucks is committed to building a more equitable, resilient and sustainable future for communities and the planet. This latest round of investments showcases the power of collective impact across sectors and Starbucks's role as an industry-wide model for how thoughtful partnerships can drive environmental stewardship and long-term business goals.</p> <p>In another key step to reduce its environmental impact and bolster a more robust recycling industry, in FY22, the NCGC approved a \$10 million investment in Circular Services to reduce landfill waste and drive innovative efforts to shift towards a circular economy in the United States. Circular Services is the largest privately held recycling company in the United States, and Starbucks's investment will support their work helping U.S. municipalities and businesses reduce the amount of valuable recyclable material sent to landfill. Circular Services uses advanced technology to improve sortation, processing and reuse of valuable commodities, including consumer packaging, organics, textiles, electronics and more, for continual reuse in domestic supply chains. This investment will not only bring recycling access to Starbucks stores, but also creates a partnership with leading waste industry stakeholders to collaborate on recycling solutions for packaging types with limited access to recycling programs.</p>

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular board and committee meetings, general oversight of executives' management of risks relevant to the Company. This includes oversight of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks, including climate-related issues. A fundamental part of risk oversight is not only understanding the material risks a company faces and the steps management is taking to manage those risks, but also understanding what level of risk is appropriate for the company. The involvement of the Board of Directors in reviewing Starbucks business strategy is an integral aspect of the board's oversight of Starbucks risk management practice. Starbucks chief executive officer (ceo) has general charge and supervision of the business and strategic direction of the Company and sits on the Board of Directors. In FY22, as the highest management-level position with responsibility for climate-related issues, the ceo met monthly with the chief sustainability officer (cso) to discuss global sustainability strategies and initiatives across the enterprise. The ceo relays the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight to the Board. Starbucks's ceo has tasked the Environmental Council and the Global Sustainability Task Force with actualizing the company's sustainability initiatives, the progress of which is overseen by the cso. The ceo meets with the cso monthly to discuss global sustainability strategies and updates on ESG issues across the organization. The ceo is updated on climate-related issues, including risk management components, in every one of these regular meetings. The Environmental Council and Global Sustainability Task Force, which are tasked with the developing and realizing sustainability initiatives by the ceo, also create content for regular updates to leadership. The ceo then shares these progress updates with the Board. In FY21, the ceo affirmed Starbucks long-term ESG strategy, including finalized target reductions of carbon (SBTI certified), water, and waste by 2030, a revised inventory baseline, and an expansion of our water goals.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	<p>We value directors with experience in environmental and climate change topics strengthens the board's oversight and assures that strategic business imperatives and long-term value creation for shareholders are achieved within a responsible and sustainable business model. We also seek directors with domestic and international experience in corporate responsibility, sustainability, and public policy to help us address significant public policy issues, adapt to different business and regulatory environments, and facilitate our work with various governmental entities and non-governmental organizations all over the world. Within our board of directors nominated for election at our 2023 Annual Meeting, four of our nominees have identified key experience, qualifications, and attributes in environmental or climate change experience including having cultivated packaging and recycling initiatives, overseeing environmental sustainability efforts, managing environmental impact, and addressing corporate and environmental responsibility.</p> <p>Our board is highly engaged in ESG matters given that our global social impact, sustainability goals, and human capital are intricately linked to our strategic direction. Our board considers these matters at least annually in connection with the strategic plan. In addition, except where explicitly delegated to other board committees or retained by the board, our nominating/Governance Committee is tasked with the responsibility of overseeing the effectiveness of our environmental, social, and corporate governance strategies, policies, practices, goals, and programs, including review of our annual Global Environmental and Social Impact Report. Further, our Compensation Committee is responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of human capital development plans and succession planning practices to foster sufficient management depth at the Company to support its continued growth and the talent needed to execute long-term strategies, while our Audit Committee is tasked with overseeing the Company's risk management, including with respect to certain ESG topics.</p>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Starbucks chief executive officer (ceo) has general charge and supervision of the business and strategic direction of the Company and sits on the Board of Directors.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In FY22, we continued implementation of our executive compensation programs, which were updated in 2021 to prioritize sustainability and create inclusive and diverse teams. To align with our vision of giving back more than we take from the planet, and to ensure the sustainability of coffee and other materials that are vital to our business operations, the annual bonus program for FY22 included a 10% of the overall bonus payout calculation for Starbucks senior vice president and above population linked to planet-positive results and another 10% of the overall bonus payout calculation tied to fostering an inclusive environment where all employees feel valued and included, as we believe the strength, diversity, and inclusiveness of our workforce are integral to our global brand's success.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

We promote ethical leadership and business practices to deliver our very best in all we do, while holding ourselves accountable for results. Our board and its committees are responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of our global environmental and social impact strategy. We govern our sustainability commitments through the Global Environmental Council, which is comprised of senior leaders across Starbucks whose compensation is tied to performance against our goals. We continue to implement an executive compensation program that includes benchmarks for achieving sustainability goals and building inclusive and diverse teams. All Starbucks partners are governed by internal policies addressing ethics and human rights issues, including Anti-Harassment, Anti-Discrimination, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts & Entertainment, Anti-Bribery, and Equal Employment Opportunity. And, we practice rigorous data collection, including third-party data verification, to ensure our reporting is accurate and representative of the great strides we are making to support our partners, customers, communities, and planet.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Starbucks CEO is responsible for tasking the Global Environmental Council with realizing the company's sustainability initiatives, as well as overseeing ESG efforts on a company-wide level.

Due to leadership changes in FY22, the interim CEO received a base salary of only \$1, was not eligible to earn an annual cash incentive award under the Annual Incentive Bonus Plan, and did not receive any equity award grants. Our broader fiscal 2022 executive program payouts are aligned with our business performance. Each of our NEOs who was eligible to earn an annual cash incentive award under the annual Executive Management Bonus Plan ("Annual Incentive Bonus Plan") would have earned an award based on our financial and operational results, progress against our ESG initiatives, and their individual performance. However, given our overall financial and operational performance in fiscal 2022 and given that transformation efforts under our Reinvention Plan remain ongoing, our Compensation Committee elected not to pay any such awards for fiscal 2022. Our fiscal 2020 PRSUs (awarded in November 2019) paid out at only 61.25% due to our inability to achieve the rigorous earnings targets and our total shareholder return performance compared to the S&P 500 during the last three fiscal years.

However, in FY21, the CEO was compensated through a cash bonus for his role in establishing a FY22 dairy farm-level methane reduction pilot program, launching the Narino Colombia coffee supply chain pilot, re-launching personal cup solutions in all markets except for Canada, increasing plant-based choices, and rolling out plastic-alternative straws. His individual performance factor also incorporated progress toward Starbucks's long-term sustainability goals. In addition to progress against the efforts above, the CEO contributed to significant process implementing on farm "precision agronomy" programs, the Greener Stores certification program, and the construction of the world's most environmentally sustainable coffee roasting plant underway on China Innovation Park.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Starbucks generally uses short-term time horizons when defining fiscal and operational growth rate goals within the broader company strategy. Regarding climate-related risks and opportunities, Starbucks is transparent in reporting short-term progress against all targets.
Medium-term	1	5	Starbucks uses a medium-term time horizon when developing company-wide plan for global growth, executing strategic partnerships, and capitalizing on shifts in consumer behavior, all efforts that encompass sustainability and climate-related initiatives.
Long-term	5	20	As a company reliant on an ecologically sensitive agricultural product, Starbucks has tried to align most climate-related risks and opportunities with the inevitable impacts of climate change. As a result, Starbucks has developed mostly long-term targets and goals to protect the resiliency of this supply chain, the people that make it possible, and the planet we all share, including our recent 2030 goals tied to multi-decade commitment to become a resource positive company.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Starbucks evaluates climate-related risks based the financial and strategic consequences that could negatively affect our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations or the trading price of our common stock. Our risk team conducts financial material assessments when identifying core enterprise risks. We regularly evaluate climate-related topics and trends, including those in our Global Environmental and Social Impact Report and other public statements, to identify those that may be either quantitatively or qualitatively material for inclusion in our SEC filings. Given the size of our consolidated financial results, the quantitative threshold is quite high. While all of our people- and planet-positive initiatives are important to Starbucks, not all have met disclosure requirements for inclusion in our financial reports. We believe certain aspects of our initiatives, such as reducing waste and water usage, investing in regenerative agriculture and developing more sustainable stores and operations, will help mitigate the adverse effects of climate change, although they have not had a material quantitative impact to our financial performance to date. Also, we have determined that they would not be material through the lens of a reasonable investor evaluating Starbucks for investment purposes. We regularly re-evaluate our disclosures and will change our reporting as the anticipated impacts of these issues to our Company evolve.

For CDP reporting purposes, Starbucks defines a substantive or strategic financial impact to be risk items that, should they occur or continue to occur, would impact our business, financial condition, operations, and the trading price of our common stock in a significant and adverse way, such as impacting a majority of stores in a region, as well as changes which would require significant capital investment. We review our business annually during development of our operating plan and review progress against this quarterly.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

	Value chain stage(s) covered
	Direct operations Upstream Downstream
	Risk management process
	Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process
	Frequency of assessment
	More than once a year
	Time horizon(s) covered
	Short-term
	Medium-term
	Long-term
	Description of process
	Starbucks Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular board and committee meetings, general oversight of executives' management of risks relevant to the Company. This includes oversight of environmental risks, including climate-related issues. A fundamental part of risk oversight is not only understanding the material risks a company faces and the steps management is taking to manage those risks, but also understanding what level of risk is appropriate for the company. The involvement of the Board of Directors in reviewing Starbucks business strategy is an integral aspect of the board's oversight of Starbucks' risk management practice. Starbucks Risk Committee, co-chaired by the CFO and General Counsel, maintains the enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. This includes a review of enterprise risk assessments and risk-mitigation activities managed by designated risk owners.
	As a part of the ERM framework, designated risk owners debrief the Audit and Compliance Committee within the Board on a quarterly basis to assess major or emerging risks. Annually, Starbucks conducts an ERM risk assessment to prioritize and assess key enterprise risks that may impact direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream areas of our value chain. This assessment is integrated into our multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process, and includes facilitated discussions with relevant stakeholders for each risk that focuses on the alignment of risk drivers and gaps, as well as the understanding of mitigation activities. The results of this assessment are rolled up into an overall summary and provided to the Executive Leadership Board (ELT) and the Board. The sustainability team and other relevant functional areas evaluate climate-related risks and develop strategies to address risk drivers that may pose a threat to our core business in the short, medium, and long term as part of the ERM framework.
	Risk evaluation is done together with relevant business units and functions during the annual strategic planning cycle. The status of our mitigation initiatives to address identified risks are evaluated annually through the ERM risk assessment. Starbucks updates sustainability targets and goals in a 5-year cadence, or more frequently as needed, to ensure we continue to address the most relevant issues and maintain our leadership position in sustainability. Climate-related risks are looked at in the greater context of the market; risks such as price increases for key commodities due to climate change are assessed for the Company. In response to these risks assessed at the functional level, future mitigation activities are identified and incorporated within the ERM risk assessment reviewed by the Risk Committee and Board. This information is leveraged in the development of the annual internal audit plan; the Board reviews the report and provides feedback that is incorporated into results. Mitigation activities are developed in broader stakeholder discussions across relevant business units and functions.
	Physical risk case study: We've identified that changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns could potentially impact the availability and price of coffee beans which could impact our profitability. As a company that relies on an agricultural product, we are concerned about the impacts of climate change, especially in the sensitive bioregions where coffee is grown. High-quality arabica coffee, with its diversity of flavors, is the heart of Starbucks business, but it's becoming harder to grow in sustainable quantities because arabica plants are particularly sensitive to even the slightest variations in temperature and rainfall patterns. In response to the identification of climate-related events posing a physical risk to coffee supplies, in 2017, the Company announced a commitment to ensuring that 100 million healthy coffee trees get into the hands of coffee farmers that need them by, 2025. This effort is part of the company's ongoing commitment to provide comprehensive support to farmers around the world which includes open-source agronomy research, farmer financing and access to information. More than 9.5 million climate-tolerant coffee trees were distributed globally through Starbucks 100 million tree commitment in FY22. The Columbia Farmer Support Center distributed 38,000 native trees to farms in FY22. These trees are critical to restore conservation areas, support improved shade management systems, and to protect water resources. We also engaged customers in Colombia by offering a promotion that donated a portion of the sales of packaged coffee to purchase tree seedlings for local coffee farmers. Through this promotion, 1,500 native trees were donated to farmers located in Nariño, Colombia. These new trees are bred to be resistant to coffee rust, a disease associated with climate change, and they're replacing trees declining in productivity, which can, in turn, help farmers improve the quality and yields of their harvest and improve their revenue.
	Transition opportunity case study: Through market research and customer engagement, we learned that customer preferences are shifting, including desire for high quality and sustainable products and experiences that support the well-being of people and the planet. Expanding Starbucks plant-based menu globally is one of the ways we are pursuing our carbon reduction goal. Our aim is to provide customers with a variety of choices. There is currently no additional charge for customizing beverages with plant-based dairy alternatives in our Company- operated markets in the United Kingdom or Japan or licensed markets in France, Belgium, the Netherlands or Luxembourg. In the United States, adding any plant-based dairy alternative to Brewed Coffee, Iced Coffee, Cold Brew, and Americano beverages is offered to our customers free of charge.
	As Starbucks continues to offer more plant-based options on our global menus, dairy remains an important option for many customers. To meet our 2030 planet goals, and align with consumers' wants of sustainable products, we are working to source dairy in a responsible and sustainable way. Starbucks is dedicated to providing farmers access to environmentally and economically sound practices and technologies, covering everything from feed production to cow care and energy efficiency. Starbucks has invested \$4 million in the U.S. Dairy Net Zero Initiative since joining in FY21. In FY22, the United States, China and U.K. company-operated markets piloted key aspects of a new Sustainable Dairy Program to help refine and scale an approach to sustainable dairy and environmental stewardship for the betterment of people, planet and animals. These markets focused primarily on baselining GHG emissions on several dairy farms within their supply chains and piloted key aspects of a new on-farm holistic standard.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Globally, regulations are continually being set to address climate-related issues facing Starbucks operations. Current regulations are relevant and always considered in Starbucks climate-related risk assessments because it is important to regularly assess current environmental regulations to ensure total compliance. When performing our climate-related risk assessment and developing our sustainability goals we take into account the existing regulations we are faced with. A significant portion of our current efforts have been focused on complying with various legislation regarding waste and packaging materials. These laws range from in store recycling and composting to compostable food service packaging to plastic straw bans. By way of example, current waste regulations throughout our U.S., EU, and Asian markets have required us to eliminate the use of single-use plastic straws. Starbucks achieved our goal to phase out plastic straws worldwide by the end of 2021. Starbucks completed the roll-out of straws made from polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA), a non-fossil fuel derived plastic that is home compostable, in the U.S. in FY22. In Canada, Starbucks rolled out wood cutlery and paper straws in FY22 and continued research and development to bring new products to market in FY23-25. This effort does not deter our commitment to accessibility and our responsibility to provide plastic straws for customers who require them to enjoy their favorite beverage. To eliminate traditional plastic straws, we first reduced demand, through the rollout of strawless lids, which has approximately 9% less plastic than the flat lid and straw historically used for iced beverages. Unlike traditional plastic straws, the strawless lids can be recycled in many markets in the U.S. and Canada. We also introduced alternative material straws mostly made of polylactic acid (PLA) and polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA). These efforts are not only helping us adhere to waste regulations and reduce our plastic footprint, but also helps us support our climate commitments.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulations are just as relevant as current regulations and are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. When performing our climate-related risk assessment and developing our sustainability goals we must consider the potential regulations we could be faced with to ensure business continuity. Emerging regulations may come in the form of packaging regulations or a carbon tax. These potential regulations guide the formation of our sustainability goals. Overall, changes in applicable environmental regulations, including increased or additional regulations to limit carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions, to discourage the use of plastic, or to limit or impose additional costs on commercial water use, may result in increased compliance costs, capital expenditures, incremental investments, and other financial obligations for us and our business partners, which could affect our profitability. Recognizing the growing trend of local, national, and global emissions regulations, Starbucks regularly monitors the carbon policy landscape and consults key stakeholders in any developing legislation. Starbucks will work to meet its 2030 target of carbon neutral green coffee, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in coffee at Origin then compensating for any remaining emissions, by deploying three primary strategies: 1) decreasing carbon emissions in Starbucks supply chain by equipping farmers with precision agronomy tools, 2) promoting and distributing climate-resilient tree varieties, and 3) protecting and restoring at-risk forests in key coffee landscape. To protect the resiliency of the coffee supply chain, the people that make it possible and the planet we all share, Starbucks set goals to achieve carbon neutral green coffee and conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50% by 2030. In FY22, we worked to refine the methodology we use to calculate the carbon and water footprint of green coffee. This work is foundational to begin reporting progress in the years to come and connects directly with industry efforts, including the Sustainable Coffee Challenge.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology risks are relevant to Starbucks climate-related risk assessments and are always included in our climate-related risk assessments depending on the scope of the assessment and applicability of technology. Starbucks has been investing in R&D internally to make our store operations more efficient and packaging material that reduces our environmental impact, recognizing that technology risks are relevant to Starbucks sustainability efforts and competitive advantage. An example of a technological risk that Starbucks considers in internal assessments is the issue of recyclable and compostable hot cup solutions. As a problem growing in the food and beverage industry for decades is single-use packaging waste. This is why we developed the NextGen Cup Challenge to facilitate a global end-to-end solution that would allow cups around the world to be diverted from landfills. As a founding member of the NextGen Consortium, Starbucks has been working to address single-use food packaging alongside leading food and beverage companies globally. In FY22, Starbucks and McDonald's announced a joint \$10 million investment in the NextGen Consortium to identify, accelerate and scale commercially viable, circular foodservice packaging solutions. Starbucks committed an additional \$5 million with NextGen Consortium in FY22 to innovate to a more sustainable hot cup. The consortium works together to do research and development for more sustainable single-use cup options while also working with waste infrastructure stakeholders to advance the recovery of foodservice packaging. Starbucks has invested \$15 million with NextGen Consortium since 2018. However, these shifts will not deter our longer-term objectives for reusable cups. Starbucks also works with The Recycling Partnership to bring recycling technology to underserved markets to increase material recovery.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal issues are considered relevant and are always included in our climate-related assessment because as a global company with over 32,000 retail stores, as well as critical manufacturing and distribution operations, our organization is subject to a variety of regional, national, and international climate laws and policies in the locations we operate. In the absence of clear regulatory guidance or an established body of caselaw, we define climate change-related litigation as a case where the primary allegations depend on (a) certain climate change impacts being attributed to Starbucks operations, (b) alleged failure by Starbucks to meet any applicable legal or regulatory requirements related to climate change or (c) alleged failure by Starbucks to adequately mitigate risks to our business due to the impacts of climate change. As an example, our current efforts have been focused on complying with legislation regarding emissions and waste. Overall, changes in applicable environmental regulations, including increased or additional regulations to limit carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions, to discourage the use of plastic or to limit or impose additional costs on commercial water use, may result in increased compliance costs, capital expenditures, incremental investments, and other financial obligations for us and our business partners, which could affect our profitability.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market risks are considered relevant and always included in our climate-related assessments because climate-related risks threaten the commodities we source, and therefore our main business lines and operations. As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is always assessing the implications of climate change on the availability and quality of its core commodity. It has yet to have macro-economic impacts on the cost of coffee, but Starbucks recognizes the impact climate change is having on coffee farming. Starbucks seeks to mitigate these risks through a combination of strategic sourcing initiatives and upstream practices collaboration (including working with smallholder farms directly in the coffee supply chain). For example, Starbucks now operates ten Farmer Support Centers worldwide, where agronomists and quality experts work alongside coffee farmers – whether they sell to Starbucks or not – to share tools and information to help increase the productivity, quality and profitability of coffee on their farms and improve their livelihoods. These centers offer free training directly to farmers and to technical specialists through a train-the-trainer approach, benefiting over 31,000 people worldwide in FY22. In FY22, we continued to provide financial support to promote soil analysis as a mechanism for farmers to understand soil nutrition requirements, replacing generic fertilizer recommendations with a specific recommendation for producers. Building on our efforts last year, 13,811 additional soil samples were processed across six priority countries.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks are considered relevant and always included in our climate-related assessments: operating more than 32,000 stores across the globe, Starbucks is a household name that relies on local communities and a range of partners and suppliers to continue operations. Sustainability has been at Starbucks core since the beginning and consistent with our belief that we can build a great business that scales for good. Starbucks places significant importance on what employees, partners (employees), shareholders, suppliers, customers, media, and regulators think of us. Reputational risks as they relate to climate-related issues are key to maintaining our position as a leader in the industry. We strive to have our actions reflect and address our consumer's interests. As an example, we've launched a social media campaign to get the message out about the sustainability commitments we have made (based on our 2020 study that revealed that 74% of U.S. customers believe a brand's commitment to the environment is important). These efforts are designed to connect with Partners, customers, and our supply chain through YouTube, IGTV, and Starbucks Stories and highlight our sustainability commitments and actions.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risk is considered relevant and always included in our climate-related assessments as our operating results have been, and will continue to be, subject to a number of factors that are largely outside our control, including climate-related risks. As an example, the supply and price of coffee we purchase can be affected by multiple factors in the producing countries, such as weather (including the potential effects of climate change), natural disasters, crop disease, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production, inventory levels, political and economic conditions, and the actions of certain organizations and associations that have historically attempted to influence prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or by restricting coffee supplies. If we are not able to purchase sufficient quantities of green coffee due to any of the above factors or to a worldwide or regional shortage, we may not be able to fulfill the demand for our coffee, which could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. We also purchase significant amounts of dairy products, particularly fluid milk, to support the needs of our company-operated retail stores. Additionally, and although less significant to our operations than coffee or dairy, other commodities, including but not limited to tea and those related to food and beverage inputs, such as cocoa, produce, baking ingredients, meats, eggs and energy, as well as the processing of these inputs, are important to our operations. Increases in the cost of dairy products and other commodities, or lack of availability, whether due to supply shortages, delays or interruptions in processing, or otherwise, especially in international markets, could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. To address these concerns, Starbucks launched several programs and initiatives to address the acute physical risks identified by the company. In FY22, we provided nearly \$2 million to support new and ongoing water replenishment and WASH projects in Brazil, Colombia, China, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and several projects in the United States These efforts included Starbucks committing an additional \$50 million in the Global Farmer Fund, bringing total investment to \$100 million. In FY22, Starbucks deployed three new loans issued bringing total to \$65.8 million in loans deployed since FY18 and \$80.8M since inception
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risk is considered relevant and is always included in our climate-related assessments: As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is always assessing the implications of climate change on its core commodity. It has yet to have macro-economic impacts on the cost of coffee, but Starbucks recognizes the impact climate change is having on coffee farming. For example, as temperatures continue to rise and forests continue to be cleared, the land able to produce coffee will diminish as coffee trees are dependent on stable temperatures and weather to produce high yields of quality beans. The chronic physical risk of climate change will limit viable growing spots as climates shift and production spots have to move accordingly. Acknowledging the importance of coffee to our business and the threat that global temperature rise poses to our operations, In FY21, we set a new target to distribute over 45 million coffee trees to C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farmers in Colombia by 2023. Working alongside the Colombian Federation of Coffee Growers (FNC), we provided more than 19 million seedlings in FY22. We have also provided financial support to ensure nutritional needs for seedlings are met when planted for early growth and tree success. Over the past five years as part of our 10-year, 100 million-tree commitment, Starbucks has donated nearly 60 million coffee trees to farmers. These new trees are bred to be resistant to coffee rust, a disease associated with climate change, and they're replacing trees declining in productivity, which can, in turn, help farmers improve the quality and yields of their harvest and improve their revenue. Starbucks has also developed Tea, Cocoa, and Dairy sourcing practices that have sustainability and ethical standards. These commodities are also monitored regularly for any changes to the industry, including pricing, operations, or quality. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Despite the easing of challenges brought on by the pandemic to verify and transport coffee, we did see minor pandemic-related impacts continue in FY22 though significant improvements were seen from the previous year. In FY21, 95% of coffee was verified through C.A.F.E. Practices.

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Our financial condition and results of operations are sensitive to, and may be adversely affected by, a number of factors, many of which are largely outside our control (including climate-related events). We operate in 83 markets globally. While we believe this geographic diversity is likely to lessen the impact of individual climate change related events on our financial results, our properties and operations may nonetheless be vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, which are predicted to increase the frequency and severity of weather events and other natural cycles such as wildfires and droughts. Such events have the potential to disrupt our operations, cause store closures, disrupt the business of our third-party suppliers and impact our customers, all of which may cause us to suffer losses and additional costs to maintain or resume operations. Our stores have faced several natural threats over the past few years including, but not limited to, hurricanes and wildfires. In 2018, the impacts of Hurricane Florence closed 95 Starbucks stores and our Sandy Run Roasting Plant. Starbucks closed more than 400 stores before Hurricane Harvey made landfall, and more than 700 prior to Irma hitting. An estimated 15,600 employees were impacted. In 2020, wildfires caused by severe drought conditions throughout California disrupted our operations, shutting down stores and threatening the wellbeing of our employees and business partners. Damaged infrastructure, incapacitated partners, and unsafe working conditions can suspend store operations which, in turn, could negatively impact net revenues, operating income, and earnings per share.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Severe weather and other acute physical risks affecting a large market or several closely located markets that may temporarily but significantly affect our retail business in such markets, resulting in a loss of revenue dependent on our ability to resume normal operations. The health and safety of our partners is our top priority, followed closely with the wellbeing of our communities. By both closing our stores in the face of acute physical risks and keeping them closed until safety is ensured, our actions can impact our overall revenue and profitability.

In part because of our geographic diversity through operating in over 80 international markets, inclusive of where we source our products and where our company-operated and licensed stores are located, the physical effects of climate change and resulting financial impacts to Starbucks have not been quantitatively material. To date, we have not experienced any material change to the cost or availability of insurance regarding these issues.

Starbucks does not track possible physical effects specific to climate change on our operations. We believe climate change may exacerbate the severity and increase the frequency of weather events; however, since it is impossible to determine if any one weather event is due solely or partially to climate change, we generally monitor and classify weather events as either "normal" or "catastrophic", particularly in the U.S. We define "normal" weather events as those that cause a temporary disruption to our regular operations. Examples of "normal" weather events include hurricanes, typhoons, snowstorms and ice storms. As an example, we track estimated impacts of "normal" weather events to revenues on a regular basis, which includes frequent weather event tracking for our U.S. company-operated store portfolio. Estimated amounts of lost U.S. company-operated store portfolio revenues attributed to "normal" weather events were not material and were approximately \$75 million, \$20 million and \$40 million, or 0.4%, 0.1% and 0.2% of United States total net revenues, for fiscal years. Examples of "catastrophic" weather events include natural disasters that adversely impact the availability and access to basic resources, such as labor, utilities and our products, including roasted coffee. We have never experienced weather events we would consider to be catastrophic, including during fiscal years ended 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In response to extreme weather events, Starbucks aims to pre-emptively close operations to ensure its employees safety. We offer partners (employees) impacted by store closings the option to temporarily relocate to a neighboring operational store (if safe), and in some cases receive catastrophic pay. Any impacted partners can apply for a

grant from the Caring Unites Partners (CUP) Fund. As of 2018, contributions have helped give \$20 million in grants to 21,000 partners. More than 2,000 partners impacted by Hurricane Harvey received more than \$1 million in donations, while those who lost their homes due to wildfires last year utilized the Fund to cover temporary housing. When large events happen, Starbucks also seeks to support impacted communities by contributing significant amounts of funding towards the American Red Cross' disaster-relief fund and other relevant organizations such as the National Forest Foundation. Throughout FY22, The Starbucks Foundation continued to uplift communities affected by disaster by investing \$3.75 million in preparedness, response and resilience programs around the world, including to support communities disproportionately impacted by the increased frequency and intensity of disasters due to climate change. In addition to national support of the American Red Cross and global support of World Central Kitchen's chef relief efforts, the Foundation provided quick support to impacted communities in FY22, ranging from the Jackson, Mississippi water crisis to the Uvalde, Texas shooting, and engaged customers to join us in supporting hurricane relief efforts in North America and the Caribbean and humanitarian relief efforts for Ukraine.

Recognizing the risk that increased acute physical events poses to our employees, communities, and operations, Starbucks offers proactive and flexible options to our partners to help mitigate potential losses from an indirect cost perspective, but also from the perspective of our employees. The estimated cost to respond is planned into Starbucks standard cost of business and includes an estimate of losses from early and maintained closures due to severe weather forecasts and recovery, as well as the average annual investment and donations to relevant response, relief, and recovery organizations, so there are no additional costs associated with responding to this risk (\$0).

Comment

N/A

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Because of the significance of coffee beans to our operations, combined with our ability to only partially mitigate future price risk through purchasing practices and hedging activities, increases to the cost of high-quality arabica coffee beans could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. In addition, if we are not able to purchase sufficient quantities of green coffee due to a variety of climate-related factors or to a worldwide or regional shortage, we may not be able to fulfil the demand for our coffee, which could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. Given that our agronomists, quality experts, and buyers are on the ground working with coffee farmers every day, we see first-hand and hear directly about the impacts of climate change. In addition to increased erosion and infestation by pests and coffee rust, coffee farmers are reporting shifts in rainfall and harvest patterns that are hurting their communities and shrinking the available usable land in coffee regions around the world. The impact of climate change on farming communities is a key reason addressing our environmental impact is a priority for Starbucks. As a company that relies on an agricultural product, we are concerned about the impacts of climate change, especially in the sensitive bioregions where coffee is grown. Climate change is compounding other issues faced by coffee communities (deforestation, water shortages, decreasing yields, rainfall pattern changes) and the effects vary by region. As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is always assessing the implications of climate change on its core commodity. It has yet to have macro-economic impacts on the cost of coffee, but Starbucks recognizes the impact climate change is having on coffee farming.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

As the premier roaster, marketer and retailer of specialty coffee operating in 83 markets, we rely on a global agricultural value chain. We're concerned about climate change and its long-term impact on coffee supplies, coffee farmers, and on the health of the communities where we do business. We're a partner of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge which convenes, unites and urges the coffee sector and conservation partners to spur actions and investments necessary to make coffee the first sustainable agriculture product in the world. As part of our open-source approach to fortifying the coffee industry, new varieties are shared freely with researchers and farmers globally. High-quality arabica coffee is the heart of our business, but it's becoming harder to grow in sustainable quantities in the face of climate change and emerging chronic physical risks such as drought, flooding, increased temperatures, etc. Arabica plants, as well as other key commodities like cocoa and tea, are sensitive to slight variations in temperature and rainfall patterns. Higher temperatures and prolonged droughts could significantly limit yields of our suppliers, resulting in increased costs and product shortages. Because of the significance of coffee beans to our operations, combined with our ability to only partially mitigate future price risk through purchasing practices and hedging activities, increases in the cost of high-quality arabica coffee beans could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. If we aren't able to purchase sufficient quantities of green coffee due to any of the above factors or to a worldwide/regional shortage, we may not be able to fulfill the demand for our coffee, which could have an impact on our profitability. Access and price of high-quality arabica green coffee may be impacted by weather events that may be exacerbated by climate change; however, the price and supply of high-quality arabica green coffee is subject to volatility and can be impacted by water supply quality and availability throughout the production chain, natural disasters, crop disease/pests, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production, inventory levels, political/economic conditions and the actions of certain organizations and associations that have historically attempted to influence prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or by

restricting coffee supplies. Due to the number of impact factors, we don't attempt to quantify each one.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To manage the potential impacts from chronic physical risks on coffee availability and pricing, Starbucks invests in programs designed to strengthen sustainable development in local farming communities. We support communities through farmer loans, growing our farmer support centers and continuously improving and expanding our ethical sourcing programs, such as C.A.F.E. Practices. In deploying this set of strategies, Starbucks is improving the resilience of our supply chain and, ensuring the long-term supply of high-quality coffee and other agricultural goods, as well as building stronger farming communities. In total, Starbucks has invested a significant amount in collaborative farmer programs— including farmer support centers, farmer loans and forest carbon projects. Starbucks operates 10 Farmer Support Centers (FSCs) as part of our work to assist farmers in coffee-producing countries and support the implementation of C.A.F.E. Practices across Starbucks coffee supply chain globally. These centers offer free training directly to farmers and to technical specialists through a train-the-trainer approach, benefiting over 31,000 people worldwide in FY22. To help demonstrate farming best practices, in FY22, FSCs launched a program called Model Farms, which serve as learning locations for the community to learn and teach sustainable practices. More than 70 Model Farms have been established. In FY22, the FSCs also developed an open-source manual on coffee quality to increase access to information on important practices after harvesting the coffee cherries to maintain quality. Our goal is to supply \$100 million in farmer loans by the end of 2025. In FY22, we issued three new loans including a climate note to support farmers to adapt to the impacts of climate change and another directed to women in agriculture, both through Root Capital. Three new loans issued bringing total to \$65.8 million in loans deployed since FY18 and \$80.8M since inception. Providing healthy trees, education on sustainable farming practices, and financial support to farmers in coffee-growing regions makes existing lands and communities more efficient and resilient in the face of chronic physical risks, helping to reduce price volatility based on inconsistent supply. The costs associated with developing resilience across our suppliers are included in Starbucks standard cost of business and there are no additional costs associated with responding to this risk (\$0).

Comment
N/A

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Temperature variability
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Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The coffee tree is a creature of habit: It likes steady temperatures, which are increasingly harder to come by as weather patterns fluctuate. Climate trends have been on the rise since the 1970s, according to U.S. government data. When temps rise, coffee growth can be stunted, its flowering and fruiting hobbled. Widely ranging temperatures also increase the risk that coffee trees will fall prey to pests and disease. And storms that are increasing in both frequency and strength globally are damaging trees. Acute physical events have already begun impacting coffee growing and other commodity production within our supply chain across South America, Africa, and Asia, from drought during the rainy season and rain during the dry season, to increased hurricane activity and flooding events. For example, drought conditions in Brazil are predicted to continue to impact coffee prices as these events prevent farmers from being able to efficiently plant, grow, and harvest their crops compared to stable weather conditions, disrupting our supply. Interruption of our supply chain could affect our ability to produce or deliver our products and could negatively impact our business and profitability. Any material interruption in our supply chain, such as material interruption of roasted coffee supply due to the casualty loss of any of our roasting plants, interruptions in service by our third party logistic service providers or common carriers that ship goods within our distribution channels, trade restrictions, such as increased tariffs or quotas, embargoes or customs restrictions, natural disasters or political disputes and military conflicts that cause a material disruption in our supply chain could have a negative material impact on our business and our profitability.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The availability and prices of coffee beans and other commodities are subject to significant volatility. The supply and price of coffee and other commodities we purchase can also be affected by multiple actors in the producing countries, such as weather, natural disasters, crop disease, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production, inventory levels, political and economic conditions, and the actions of certain organizations and associations that have historically attempted to influence prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or by restricting coffee supplies. We also purchase significant amounts of dairy products, to support the needs of our company-operated retail stores. Additionally, other commodities, including but not limited to tea and those related to food and beverage inputs, such as cocoa, produce, baking ingredients, meats, eggs and energy, as well as the processing of these inputs, are important to our operations. Increases in the cost of commodities, or lack of availability, whether due to supply shortages, delays or interruptions in processing, or otherwise, especially in international markets, could have a material adverse impact on our profitability.

Our access to and price of high-quality arabica green coffee may be impacted by weather events in producing countries that may be exacerbated by climate change; however, the price and supply of high-quality arabica green coffee is subject to significant volatility and can also be impacted by water supply quality and availability throughout the coffee production chain, natural disasters, crop disease and pests, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production, inventory levels, political and economic conditions and the actions of certain organizations and associations that have historically attempted to influence prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or by restricting coffee supplies. Due to the number of factors that can impact the supply and price of green coffee, we do not attempt to quantify each factor's impact.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In response to the risks presented by acute physical risks to our supply chain, Starbucks is committed to sourcing commodities to ensure our investments are addressing the environmental, social, and economic threats to our supply chain to the best of our ability. We are committed to sourcing coffee responsibly, for the betterment of people and planet, so we can ensure a sustainable future of coffee.

Launched in 2004 in collaboration with Conservation International, Coffee and Farmer Equity Practices (C.A.F.E. Practices) is a verification program that assesses the supply chain based on economic, social and environmental criteria, aimed at promoting sustainable, profitable and transparent coffee-growing practices while ensuring the welfare of coffee farmers, workers, their families and communities. Our goal is to source and verify 100% of Starbucks coffee through C.A.F.E. Practices. From 2015 to 2019, 99% of Starbucks coffee was verified as ethically sourced, as measured by C.A.F.E. Practices. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices.

We also pay a sustainability premium per metric ton of cocoa sourced to implement activities with cocoa producers, cooperatives, and communities. For example, in FY22 nearly 11,000 cocoa producers were trained in Good Agricultural Practices and more than 2,800 cocoa producers were informed, trained and/or consulted on the new forest code, law enforcement, forest protection and restoration. As a result, 4 cocoa communities now have an active forest restoration and protection program to promote forest protection and restoration. By conducting deforestation risk assessments we are supporting no further conversion of any forest land for cocoa production. Over 70,000 multi-purpose trees were distributed for on-farm planting to promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa producers. We supported 30 Village Savings and Loan Association groups to promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmer's access to working capital and investments funds for production and farm renovation. We continue to strengthen our approach, programs and partnerships for sustainably sourcing tea and cocoa. The costs associated with ethically sourcing our commodities from sustainable suppliers is included in Starbucks standard cost of business and there are no additional costs associated with responding to this risk (\$0).

Comment

N/A

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

In an everchanging society and climate, Starbucks continuously monitors consumer behavior, market trends, and economic forecasts to remain a leader across the industry. In recent years customer preferences and market shifts have indicated a desire for high quality and sustainable products and experiences that support the well-being of people and the planet. These patterns were confirmed by a 2020 study we conducted that found that 74% of U.S. customers believe a brand's commitment to the environment is important. Recognizing the market opportunity, Starbucks has taken significant steps to align our sustainability commitments with these emerging demands. In FY22, Starbucks expanded its test-and-learn strategy to help make reusables more convenient for customers. The company piloted reusable or returnable cup programs through 20 tests across North America, EMEA and China Asia-Pacific. These tests focus on multiple reusable cup programs or operating models including Starbucks "Borrow-A-Cup" program, 100% reusable operating models, financial incentives and promotions, new customer experience upgrades and an emphasis on personal cups and for-here ware. We have made progress to reduce the impact of waste generated in our stores through cup innovation and improved packaging design, advocacy for local recycling infrastructure, and offering reusable cups. Starbucks has continually worked to reduce the environmental impact of our cups and lids as an opportunity to not only attract environmentally minded customers, but also to reduce our waste and carbon footprints.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Managing the environmental impacts of our business requires collaboration, innovation, and ongoing improvements. We have made substantial progress to reduce the impact of waste generated in our stores through improved packaging design guidelines, offering a reusable cup discount and providing reusable mugs for customers who sit and stay with us.. We continue to invest in and advocate for the advancement of a more sustainable and circular recycling infrastructure while expanding our customer-facing and behind-the-counter recycling practices. Recycling seems like a simple, straightforward initiative but it's actually quite challenging due to both micro and macro-economic factors. Our customers' ability to recycle our cups, whether at home, at work, in public spaces or in our stores, is dependent upon multiple factors, including local government policies and a recovery facilities access to recycling end markets such as paper mills and plastic processors. As one of many companies in the food service business, we continue our commitment to lead the industry toward greater access to recycling for cups and other packaging—including driving demand for recycled materials. This is why we founded the NextGen Consortium with Closed Loop Partners, to use the collective power of brands, manufactures and NGOs to invest in and advocate for a circular economy. By capitalizing on market research, sustainable innovation and cross industry pre-competitive collaboration, Starbucks has acknowledged a significant opportunity to become a leader in sustainable packaging and to increase its revenues through new and emerging circular markets. While such ambition requires significant investment into both partners and R&D, we believe that identifying global circular solutions to single-use packaging across our industry will continue to unlock new and emerging markets that will benefit our bottom line.

Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In response to this market opportunity, we have set goals to reach: 1) 20% recycled content in our hot cup by 2022, 2) develop 100% compostable and recyclable hot cups by 2022, and 3) eliminate plastic straws by end of 2021. To achieve these goals, we've taken several steps throughout our value chain. In 2018, we committed \$5M to Closed Loop Partners (CLP) to establish the NextGen Consortium and Cup Challenge and \$5M to CLP's Infrastructure Fund to finance recycling and circular economy infrastructure (10,000,000=5,000,000+5,000,000). As a founding member of the NextGen Consortium, Starbucks has been working to address single-use food packaging alongside leading food and beverage companies globally. In FY22, Starbucks and McDonald's announced a joint \$10 million investment in the NextGen Consortium to identify, accelerate and scale commercially viable, circular foodservice packaging solutions. Starbucks committed an additional \$5 million with NextGen Consortium in FY22 to innovate to a more sustainable hot cup. The consortium works together to do research and development for more sustainable single-use cup options while also working with waste infrastructure stakeholders to advance the recovery of foodservice packaging. Starbucks has invested \$15 million with NextGen Consortium since 2018. Additionally, in 2020, Starbucks signed the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment, setting ambitious circular targets for our packaging: 1) Take action to move from single-use towards reuse models where relevant by 2025, 2) Take action for 100% of plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025, 3) Use 5-10% recycled content across all plastic packaging by 2025, 4) Achieve 20% reduction of virgin plastic packaging by 2025 compared to FY19, and 5) Take action to help eliminate problematic or unnecessary plastic packaging by 2025. Further costs associated with reducing the impact of wastes generated in our stores (e.g., through improved packaging design) are included in Starbucks standard cost of business, and there are no additional costs associated with realizing this opportunity.

Comment

N/A

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

Company-specific description

The supply and price of coffee we purchase can be affected by multiple factors in the producing countries, such as weather (including the potential effects of climate change), natural disasters, crop diseases, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production. As a company that relies on an agricultural product, we are concerned about the impacts of climate change, especially in the sensitive bioregions where coffee is grown. Climate change is compounding other issues faced by coffee communities (deforestation, water shortages, decreasing yields, rainfall pattern changes) and the effects vary by region. As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is always assessing the implications of climate change on its core commodity. Starbucks regularly monitors opportunities in the more than 30 countries throughout the Latin American, African, and Asia-Pacific regions. Because of the nature of our business, as a company that relies on agricultural products, we strive to improve the resilience of our supply chain and ensure the long-term supply of high-quality coffee and other agricultural goods. We recognize strategic advantages related to our work in our coffee supply chain. Our agronomists, quality experts and buyers are on the ground working with coffee farmers every day, we see firsthand and hear directly about the impacts of climate change. Through our experience, we have identified opportunities to improve climate change adaptation, increase resiliency, and support long-term availability of our key commodities, which, in turn, can promote increased revenues from higher and better-quality commodity yields that meet our internal growth targets.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Starbucks is committed to sourcing coffee responsibly, for the betterment of people and planet, so we can ensure a sustainable future of coffee. In FY22 98.2% of coffee ethically sourced and verified through C.A.F.E. Practices verified farms, our ethical sourcing verification program developed in partnership with Conservation International. Evidence shows that farmers participating in the program have higher productivity than the country averages. By investing our time and resources into these farms, their workers, and their communities, Starbucks has an opportunity to help increase the productivity, quality and profitability of coffee on C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms and improve farmer livelihoods, while also securing a sustainable supply chain for years to come. A resilient supply chain that continues to produce higher yields despite increasingly difficult conditions caused by climate change will support our revenue goals and financial objectives

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

From the beginning, Starbucks has been a leader in sourcing coffee responsibly. Starbucks purchases coffee from more than 400,000 farmers in 30 countries around the world and is committed to a sustainable future for coffee. Starbucks set goals to achieve carbon neutral green coffee and conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50% by 2030. These coffee-specific environmental goals are an extension of work underway with C.A.F.E. Practices which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. Now, recognizing the opportunity to support of the company's path to a Planet Positive future while supporting farming communities, Starbucks is focusing on its carbon and water footprints at Origin. Through Starbucks Farmer Support Centers and a new soil scanning mobile app, the company is helping farmers understand the specific nutrients and fertilizer needed to increase farm productivity. In fact, more than 23,000 soil and foliar samples have been collected to date. With these custom, farm-specific solutions, farmers can target and decrease fertilizer use – which helps to decrease carbon emissions on their farms – and increase farm productivity. Using Starbucks open-source agronomy approach, the company shares research, seeds, and seedlings with farmers all around the world, helping farmers to adapt to climate change. These climate-resistant varieties are rust-resistant and enable farmers to grow more coffee on the same amount of land. Working in partnership with Conservation International, Starbucks has invested in forest and landscape protection and restoration programs in coffee producing countries, launching projects in Colombia and Peru in FY21. Starbucks continued its efforts to protect and restore critical forests that coffee communities depend on in FY22. Working with more than 16 coffee farming communities, Starbucks and Conservation International supported training and education for farmers on more sustainable practices and helped farmers monitor carbon and water impacts on and around their farms. These agroforestry efforts will not only remove carbon and support the carbon neutral pathway, but also will benefit freshwater ecosystems and coffee communities. The costs associated with a resilient supply chain are included in Starbucks standard cost of business and there are no additional costs associated with realizing this opportunity (\$0)

Comment

N/A

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

In an everchanging society and climate, Starbucks continuously monitors consumer behavior, market trends, and economic forecasts to remain a leader across the industry. In recent years customer preferences and market shifts have indicated the demand for environmentally conscious options, including low emissions goods and services. These patterns were confirmed by a 2020 study we conducted that found that 74% of U.S. customers believe a brand's commitment to the environment is important. Recognizing the market opportunity, the company has amplified innovation around shifting customer behaviors, specifically a desire for high quality and sustainable products and experiences that support the well-being of people and the planet. Starbucks has taken significant steps to align our sustainability commitments with these emerging demands. In January 2020, we announced a multi-decade aspiration to be a resource-positive company, giving more than we take from the planet. This means storing more carbon than we emit, eliminating waste and replenishing more freshwater than we use. In FY21 we finalized those goals and the SBTi has confirmed that the scope 1 and scope 2 portions of our 2030 carbon target are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, the most ambitious level they validate. Starbucks set goals to achieve carbon neutral green coffee and conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50% by 2030. To meet our 2030 goals, we set five key strategies, rooted in science, grounded in Starbucks Mission and Values, and informed by comprehensive market research and trials: 1) Expand plant-based menu options, 2) Shift away from single-use to reusable packaging, 3) Invest in regenerative agriculture, reforestation, forest conservation and water replenishment in our supply chain, 4) Invest in better ways to manage our waste, and 5) Innovate to develop more sustainable stores, operations, manufacturing and delivery. Starbucks plans to continue to invest time and resources into these opportunities to meet consumer expectations globally.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Expanding Starbucks plant-based menu globally is one of the ways we are pursuing our goal to achieve our carbon reduction goal. Our aim is to provide our customers a variety of choices as part of Starbucks offering. Starbucks continues to introduce new drinks and food to menus globally while innovating with plant-based ingredients across key platforms like espresso, cold brew, refreshment, food and more. Customer interest in plant-based foods continues to see rapid growth with reports that the \$7 billion industry has grown 27% in 2020 according to The Good Food Institute. According to the Good Food Institute, customer interest in plant-based milk, which accounts for 35 percent of the total plant-based food market, and plant-based meat, which has grown 45 percent over the past two years, is driving this growth.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

One of the critical strategies we developed in 2020 to meet our 2030 GHG reduction target is expanding plant-based menu options. Starbucks considered recent market trends and the insight that our customers are looking for more sustainable products and experiences that support the well-being of people and the planet, in addition to the Company's ambition to become a resource positive entity, when developing our strategy to expand plant-based options on our menus. Part of this strategy includes partnering with global plant-based innovators so that today nearly all stores across our markets offer plant-based food and beverage menu items.

Starbucks has continued to introduce new drinks and food to menus globally while innovating with plant-based ingredients across key platforms like espresso, cold brew, refreshment, food and more. Our goal is to provide our customers with a variety of food and beverage choices in addition to sustainable dairy, our customers can customize any beverage on the menu with a variety of plant based dairy alternatives, including soymilk, coconut milk, almond milk, and oat milk. There is currently no additional charge for customizing beverages with plant-based dairy alternatives in our Company operated markets in the United Kingdom or Japan or licensed markets in France, Belgium, the Netherlands or Luxembourg. In the United States, adding a splash of any plant-based dairy alternative to Brewed Coffee, Iced Coffee, Cold Brew, and Americano beverages is offered to our customers free of charge. Our aim is to provide our customers a variety of choices as part of their Starbucks experience, and we look forward to hearing feedback from our partners (employees) and customers. The costs associated with the development and expansion of plant-based menu options are included in Starbucks standard cost of business and there are no additional costs associated with realizing this opportunity (\$0).

Comment

N/A

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

No

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, and we do not plan to introduce one within the next two years

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative, but we plan to add quantitative in the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario		Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios	Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5°C	<p>In 2020, we developed preliminary targets for 2030, which were finalized in FY21: By 2030, Starbucks will aim to reduce carbon emissions by 50%; reduce waste sent to landfills from stores and manufacturing by 50%, driven by a broader shift toward a circular economy; and will also conserve or replenish 50% of water currently being used for direct operations and coffee production, from a FY19 baseline. We're validating a GHG goal with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), including conducting a scenario analysis to determine the necessary scope and pace of GHG reductions across global operations. We leveraged scenario models embedded in the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach and examined growth projections based on methodologies recommended for analysis by SBTi. The results indicated that a ~30-50% reduction range of absolute, company-wide Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions from 2019-2030 would achieve reductions consistent with the SBTi framework. To ambitiously aim to keep global warming to 1.5°C, we choose a 50% emissions reduction from global operations from 2019-2030 (annual ambition of 4.55% reduction).</p> <p>Growth Projection Assumptions: 55,000 stores globally by 2030. Inputs: Base Year, Target Year, Emissions in Base Year(tCO2e), Annual Reduction (SBTi values for well below 2° and 1.5°).</p> <p>Compared to our FY19 baseline, GHG emissions increased ,6% water withdrawals increased by 15% and operational waste sent to landfill increased 5%. At this stage in our sustainability efforts, increases in GHG emissions, water, and operational waste are expected as we see our business grow. We have seen positive progress in our waste diversion rate from 26% in FY19 to 28% in FY22, driven by increased in-store recycling. At this stage in our journey toward significant reductions, an increase in GHG emissions is expected. We are identifying, testing and scaling innovative solutions across our global operations and engaging with our value chain while improving our measurement systems.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	Bespoke physical scenario	Product-level	Unknown	<p>Given that our agronomists, quality experts and buyers are on the ground working with coffee farmers every day, we see firsthand and hear directly about the impacts of climate change. In addition to increased erosion and infestation by pests and coffee rust, coffee farmers are reporting shifts in rainfall and harvest patterns that are hurting their communities and shrinking the available usable land in coffee regions around the world. The potential impact of climate change on farming communities is a key reason addressing our environmental impact is a priority for Starbucks. As a company that relies on an agricultural product, we are concerned about the impacts of climate change, especially in the sensitive bioregions where coffee is grown. Climate change is compounding other issues faced by coffee communities (deforestation, water shortages, decreasing yields, rainfall pattern changes) and the effects vary by region. As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is always assessing the implications of climate change on its core commodity. It has yet to have macro-economic impacts on the cost of coffee, but Starbucks recognizes the impact climate change is having on coffee farming.</p>

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

- What is the necessary scope and pace of GHG reductions across our global operations in order to meet an SBTi threshold?
- What are the most significant sources of climate-related risks across our supplier and direct operations?
- What areas within our value chain offer the biggest reduction opportunities?
- What results can we incorporate into our business strategy and planning efforts?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Starbucks initiated moving forward with validating its GHG goal with the SBTi, including conducting a scenario analysis to determine the necessary scope and pace of GHG reductions across global operations. We leveraged scenario models embedded in the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach and examined growth projections based on methodologies recommended for analysis by SBTi as being relevant for our business operations.

The results of the scenario analysis and modelling indicated that a ~30-50% reduction range of our absolute, company-wide Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions from 2019-2030 would achieve reductions consistent with the SBTi framework. To be as ambitious as possible, and to aim to keep global warming to 1.5°C, we choose to go forward with a 50% emissions reduction from our global operations from 2019-2030, which can be considered an annual ambition of 4.55% reduction.

This target fits with our long-term business planning horizon and will allow Starbucks to align both short- and medium-term efforts to support this goal, while meeting SBTi's time horizon criteria. The results of our scenario analysis have since informed our business objectives and strategy, with our sustainability commitments being governed through our Global Environmental Council with formal review and counsel from our Board of Directors Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Since our carbon goal has been modelled and validated as science-based from the SBTi, we have adjusted our baseline year for all three reduction targets to FY19. Additionally, we have taken significant steps as a company to develop a strategy to meet these 2030 goals: we have set out five key strategies, rooted in science, grounded in Starbucks Mission and Values, and informed by comprehensive market research and trials, as well as our scenario analysis: • Expand plant-based menu options • Shift away from single-use to reusable packaging • Invest in regenerative agriculture, reforestation, forest conservation and water replenishment in our supply chain • Invest in better ways to manage our waste • Innovate to develop more sustainable stores, operations, manufacturing and delivery.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy in the products and services area, and have been incorporated into our short-, medium- and long-term objectives. Climate change can influence consumer behavior, global expectations, and compliance regulations. By monitoring market trends, current and emerging regulations, and leading industry innovation, we aim to stay ahead of these market shifts.</p> <p>For example, Starbucks set goals to achieve carbon neutral green coffee and conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50% by 2030. In FY22, we worked to refine the methodology we use to calculate the carbon and water footprint of green coffee. This work is foundational to begin reporting progress in the years to come and connects directly with industry efforts, including the Sustainable Coffee Challenge. Through a \$10M investment, we're providing more farmers access to effective environmental and economically viable practices and technologies – from feed production to manure handling, cow care and energy efficiency. From a services perspective, packaging enables us to serve our customers. Packaging waste uses natural resources and has consumer use implications on the planet. In 2018, Starbucks committed to contribute \$10M in partnership with Closed Loop Partners to create a consortium and launch the NextGen Cup Challenge. Following testing of a new BioPBS™-lined cup in select markets in 2020, we plan to launch a new cup in 2022 that will meet our goal to include 20% recycled content in hot cups. While we're increasing the amount of recyclable content used to make hot cups, we are also working to develop 100% compostable and recyclable hot cups by 2022. In 2018, we announced we'll eliminate plastic straws from 32,000+ stores worldwide by 2021, eliminating 1B+ straws a year. We achieved our goal to eliminate plastic straws. This effort does not deter our commitment to accessibility and our responsibility to provide plastic straws for customers who require them. To eliminate traditional plastic straws, we reduced demand, through the rollout of strawless lids, which has ~9% less plastic than historically used for iced beverages. Unlike traditional plastic straws, the strawless lids can be recycled in many markets in the US & Canada. We also introduced alternative material straws mostly made of PLA and PHA.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy in the supply and value chain areas and have been incorporated into our medium- and long-term objectives. As a company that buys three percent of the world's coffee, our success is directly linked to the success of the people who produce, distribute, sell, and consume our coffee. While the global challenges of climate change, water scarcity, pollution and waste are only growing stronger, sustainability at Starbucks means building a better future for farmers and their families in coffee-growing regions around the world, and for our partners (employees) and customers in communities we serve. In addition to increased erosion and infestation by pests and coffee rust, coffee farmers are reporting shifts in rainfall and harvest patterns that are hurting their communities and shrinking the available usable land in coffee regions around the world. The potential impact of climate change on farming communities is a key reason addressing our environmental impact is a priority for Starbucks. Climate change has yet to have macro-economic impacts on the cost of coffee, but Starbucks recognizes the impact climate change is having on coffee farming. In response, Starbucks committed to a 10-year, 100 million-tree initiative to boost the quality and output of coffee crops in El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico by 2025. Starbucks has distributed nearly 70 million trees that are resistant to rust, a disease linked to climate change. We are working to help farmers improve their farms and increase their output and income. In FY22 more than 1 million trees were produced using paper pots, and 1.6 million trees were produced in reusable tubes. Both the paper pots and reusable tubes protect seedling roots and are more efficient for transporting trees to farms. Starbucks operates 10 Farmer Support Centers worldwide, where agronomists and quality experts work alongside coffee farmers to share tools and information to help increase the productivity, quality, and profitability of coffee on their farms and improve their livelihoods. Starbucks also operates a Global Farmer Fund to improve supply chain resiliency and ensure a long-term supply of coffee by addressing the unmet financing needs of farmers.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our R&D strategy and have been incorporated into our medium- and long-term objectives. Investment in climate-related R&D solutions is part of our strategy to stay competitive within a changing world, and to stay resilient against emerging risks. As part of our multi-decade aspiration to be a resource-positive company, Starbucks has committed to investing ahead of the growth curve and innovating by testing new technologies that help us learn how to protect our planet and create the best possible experiences for our partners and customers. Building on our long-standing partnership, in FY21, Starbucks and ASU announced the creation of the ASU-Starbucks Center for the Future of People and the Planet – a new research and rapid innovation facility created to find new ways to design, build and operate Starbucks stores. Composed of a dedicated team of scientists, researchers and support staff, including subject-matter experts from Starbucks and ASU, the center's objective is to positively impact the future of our planet. In its first year, the Center has focused on food and wellness, innovation test stores, greener stores and community betterment, with the intent to achieve the following objectives: Build out and open source the Greener Stores program to inspire others to design, build and operate sustainable portfolios of green buildings; Reduce waste, and stimulate sustainable local circular economies, by engaging partners and local communities to co-design, test, and evaluate strategies for stores and sets of stores; Leverage test stores, to explore alternative menu items, including plant-based offerings, which empower customers to make healthy choices that promote wellbeing and sustainability.</p> <p>Starbucks recently announced plans to develop a new sustainability learning and innovation lab at Hacienda Alsacia – our global agronomy headquarters for research and development, located in Costa Rica. The lab will serve as a hub for hands-on and virtual learning opportunities for Starbucks partners, students, researchers and industry leaders to innovate and scale sustainable solutions for some of the world's most challenging environmental and social issues, including climate adaption and agricultural economics.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our operations strategy and have been incorporated into our short-, medium- and long-term objectives. Temperature changes, storms, and other climate events could disrupt our operational capacity. As part of our multi-decade aspiration to be a resource-positive company, Starbucks has committed to invest in 100% renewable energy to power global operations by the end of 2020. In FY22, Starbucks in the U.S. and Canada maintained 100% renewable energy for company-operated retail operations. Starbucks U.K. company-operated market has achieved the same since FY18. Renewable energy powered 72% of company-operated facilities globally, procuring renewable energy in China and Japan for the first time. As RE100 members, we remain committed to reaching 100% renewable energy globally as access increases in Asian markets. We have a goal to build and operate 10,000 greener stores globally by 2025. Starbucks has built more than 1,600 LEED-certified stores around the world. In partnership with multiple NGOs, we're also expanding the scope and breadth of our greener store's commitment with an open-source Greener Stores framework for design, construction and operation. We've retrofitted all our stores with LED lights and efficient water filtration systems to lessen our usage of resources. We are reducing store impact and waste by participating in recycling and composting services wherever municipalities make these services available. Through our open-source Starbucks Greener Stores framework, we have created a new benchmark in retail for design, construction, and operation. In FY22, Starbucks in the U.S. and Canada maintained 100% renewable energy for company-operated retail operations. Starbucks U.K. company-operated market has achieved the same since FY18. Renewable energy powered 72% of company-operated facilities globally. In FY22, 3,508 Starbucks stores were certified Greener Stores and focused on continuous improvement in the program, launch of innovation measurements and global expansion. In our manufacturing and distribution operations, climate-related risks are identified and mitigated. Establishing appropriate climate-related goals are delegated to the appropriate business units and facilities. Goals around facility energy performance and overall cost management are part of facility managers' goal sets.</p>

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Access to capital Assets	<p>It is Starbucks core mission to leverage its scale for good. Our investments into our supply chain operations through ethical sourcing, R&D, and efficiency projects are founded on this principle. Additionally, climate-related risks and opportunities make up the underlying foundation of Starbucks's financial planning by virtue of being a company dependent on an agricultural commodity. In January 2020, we announced a multi-decade aspiration to be a resource-positive company, giving more than we take from the planet. This means storing more carbon than we emit, eliminating waste, and replenishing more freshwater than we use. We set reduction targets, pledging to cut our carbon, water, and waste footprints by half, working from a 2019 baseline. Recognizing the energy consumption, and subsequent emissions, associated with our stores, operations, manufacturing, and delivery, Starbucks continued to prioritize diversifying our renewable energy portfolio in the U.S. in FY22. Investment in renewable energy bolsters the resilience and environmental benefits of our operations and local communities. Diversifying energy sources influences capital expenditures and indirect cost planning by requiring upfront costs of investment and assessing the payback period and eventual cost savings of installations. In FY22, Starbucks in the U.S. and Canada maintained 100% renewable energy for company-operated retail operations. Starbucks U.K. company-operated market has achieved the same since FY18. Renewable energy powered 72% of company-operated facilities globally. We invest in clean, green energy to power our stores, reduce our environmental impact, and support access to green power, and continue to use our scale to drive innovation across the renewable energy sector. Our investments in renewable energy have made us a leader in the retail sector for the past two years. Severe weather, extreme temperature, and other climate-related risks could cause significant business disruptions. By diversifying our energy portfolio, Starbucks is mitigating against revenue losses, as well as direct and indirect costs, by supporting the ability of our stores, operations, and communities to bounce back after climate-related events. Expanding our roster of renewable energy projects in the U.S. is a priority for Starbucks. In FY22, Starbucks completed its investment in 20 new community solar projects in New York, which are supplying solar energy to more than 24,000 households, small businesses, nonprofits, churches, universities and Starbucks stores. By 2030, Starbucks aspires to lead the retail industry in decarbonization solutions, including electric vehicle charging and onsite solar availability at stores and in adjacent locations. For example, in FY22, Starbucks launched a pilot-program with Volvo Cars to electrify the driving route from the Colorado Rockies to the Starbucks Support Center in Seattle, providing a string of familiar, reliable, clean and safe places to recharge themselves and their battery-powered vehicles. Volvo-branded electric vehicle chargers, powered by ChargePoint, will be available at up to 15 Starbucks stores, roughly every 100 miles on the route, with the first EV chargers online at the Provo, Utah store. As Starbucks advances its renewable energy strategy, the company will use its scale to drive innovation across the energy sector, applying an environmental and climate justice lens to new investments in the U.S. and Canada. We plan to continue this strategy as we look to demonstrate our commitment to renewable energy and drive additional renewable generation on the grid through additional investment and partnering with developers to bring new projects online. Looking ahead, we are rapidly expanding our roster of renewable energy and decarbonization projects in the US. As members of the RE100, we remain committed to reaching 100% renewable energy in our global company operations.</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

OPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported

<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

Starbucks has created a dedicated, internal sustainability innovation fund. Teams can apply annually for funding to support start up costs for innovative new projects or programs that have meaningful impacts in climate, water and waste.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Category 14: Franchises

Category 15: Investments

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

336124

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

323988

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7327716

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

144036

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

166071

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

702627

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

264872

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29343

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

615170

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

294959

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

159220

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

59772

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

160929

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3130274

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

213820

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13268808

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

13928921

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes	100
Target year	2030
Targeted reduction from base year (%)	50
Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]	6964460.5
Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	358500
Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	293364
Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	7609270
Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	168238
Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	177249
Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	666369
Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	275867
Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	13292
Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	707180
Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	450777
Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	160043
Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	56766
Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	186837
Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	3358811
Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	304167
Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	<Not Applicable>
Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	14134866
Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)	14786731
Does this target cover any land-related emissions?	Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)
% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]	-12.3169626706907
Target status in reporting year	Underway
Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions	In January 2020, we announced a multi-decade aspiration to be a resource-positive company, giving more than we take from the planet. This means storing more carbon than we emit, eliminating waste and replenishing more freshwater than we use. We set preliminary 2030 reduction targets, pledging to cut company-wide carbon, water and waste footprints by half, working from a 2018 baseline. Since then, our carbon goal has been validated as science-based from the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), and as part of the validation process we adjusted our baseline year for all three reduction targets to FY19. The SBTi has confirmed that our scope 1 and 2 portion of our 2030 carbon target is aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, the most ambitious level they validate.
Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year	

We plan to achieve our 2030 target through the following actions, anticipating variable progress over the next 10 years. In FY22, we were not expecting significant reductions in environmental impacts and progress towards 2030 targets as we focused on identifying and testing innovative solutions to scale across global operations and we committed to enhancing measurement systems and coordination across Starbucks and our value chain:

Diversified Renewable Energy Portfolio: Starbucks in the U.S. and Canada maintained 100% renewable energy for company-operated retail operations. Starbucks U.K. company operated market has achieved the same since FY18. Renewable energy powered 72% of company-operated facilities globally, including procurement in both Japan and China – a first for both markets.

Sustainable Coffee: Over the past 5 years, Starbucks donated ~50 million coffee trees that are resistant to coffee rust diseases to farmers as part of its 10-year, 100M tree commitment. In FY22, more than 9.5 million climate-tolerant coffee trees distributed globally through Starbucks 100 million tree commitment. Looking toward our resource-positive future, we'll continue seeking advancements to reduce carbon and water footprints in green coffee.

Sustainably Sourced Dairy: Starbucks announced intent to support the Dairy Net Zero Initiative, a partnership of the US dairy community seeking net zero GHG emissions and improvements in farm water quality. This collaborative effort provides farmers in our supply chain access to effective environmental and economically viable practices and technologies from feed production to manure handling, cow care, and on-farm energy efficiency. Starbucks is also joining the Farm Powered Strategic Alliance as a founding member, repurposing food waste in Starbucks supply chain into renewable energy via farm-based anaerobic digesters. The process produces low carbon fertilizer that host farms use to support regenerative agriculture practices, while Starbucks, in turn, helps contribute to a low carbon economy.

Plant-based Options: Expanding plant-based menu items globally is one way we're pursuing plant positive aspirations. Our aim is to provide our customers a variety of choices as part of their Starbucks experience. Customers globally continue to see new additions to their local menus. Starbucks joined forces with plant-based innovators so that today nearly all stores across our markets offer plant-based food and beverage menu items.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

- Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
- Net-zero target(s)
- Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2001

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

Target year

2022

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

72

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

72

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Our aspiration is to become resource positive – storing more carbon than we emit, eliminating waste, and providing cleaner freshwater than we use. This aspiration is grounded in Starbucks mission. By embracing a longer-term economic, equitable and planetary value proposition for our company, we will create greater value for all stakeholders. As part of our preliminary 2030 targets we've committed to a 50% reduction in carbon emissions in our direct operations and supply chain. Our goal to increase our investment in renewable energy will contribute to our emission reduction target.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2015 we joined the RE100 initiative and set a company-wide target to achieve 100% renewable electricity consumption by 2020 in global company operations. By the reporting year, we had achieved 66% renewable electricity consumption, with 100% renewable energy sourcing of company operated facilities in Canada, the U.K., and the U.S. Due to market constraints in China and Japan we have been unable to reach our 2020 goal in 2020, 2021, and 2021 and are currently in the process of revising our renewable energy target. As members of the RE100, we remain committed to reaching 100% renewable energy globally as access increases in Asian markets. Each new year after the sunset of the original target in 2020, we endeavor to source 100% renewable energy for the following year. This target is part of our absolute GHG emission reduction target.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As members of the RE100, we remain committed to reaching 100% renewable energy globally as access increases in Asian markets. Worldwide, Starbucks purchases enough renewable electricity to power 100% of our company-operated stores in the U.S., Canada and U.K. In FY22, renewable energy powered 72% of company-operated facilities globally compared to 66% in FY21, with market constraints in China and Japan challenging our ability to meet the goal of using renewable energy to power 100% of our operations globally. However, the first renewable energy procurement in each of these markets was completed in FY22.

Recognizing the current challenges Starbucks is facing in Asia, in May 2021, Starbucks Japan committed to transition all 350 free-standing company-operated stores, approximately 20% of its portfolio, to 100%. For stores operating on shared power such as at malls and other commercial facilities, Starbucks continues to work with leasing facilities, licensees and business partners to find carbon-neutral solutions that will take the company closer toward its resource-positive aspirations.

As Starbucks advances its renewable energy strategy, the company will use its scale to drive innovation across the energy sector, applying an environmental and climate justice lens to new investments in the U.S. and Canada.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon buildings	Other, please specify (Number of greener stores built and operated globally)
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Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2016

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

10000

Figure or percentage in reporting year

3508

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

35.08

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Our aspiration is to become resource positive – storing more carbon than we emit, eliminating waste, and providing cleaner freshwater than we use. This aspiration is grounded in Starbucks mission. By embracing a longer-term economic, equitable and planetary value proposition for our company, we will create greater value for all stakeholders. As part of our preliminary 2030 targets we've committed to a 50% reduction in carbon emissions in our direct operations and supply chain. As part of this target we've committed to innovate to develop more eco-friendly stores, operations, manufacturing and delivery.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Through our open-source Starbucks Greener Stores framework, developed in partnership with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and in collaboration with other nongovernmental organizations, we have created a new benchmark in retail for design, construction and operation. In FY22, 3,508 Starbucks stores were certified Greener Stores and we continued to expand the framework to international markets. In FY22, our work also focused on continuous improvement in the program, launch of innovation measurements and global expansion.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Starbucks plans to continue to expand its number of Greener Stores within and beyond North America in coming years. Building on the success of our first Greener Store opening outside of North America in Shanghai, in September 2021, we opened Japan's first Greener Store in Tokyo in November 2021, which will help inform Starbucks Greener Stores expansion across Japan, and the first Starbucks Greener Store opened in Chile in June 2022. As part of our commitment to open-source educational materials, Starbucks launched the Greener Store Practitioner course on Starbucks Global Academy in FY22 to make the Greener Stores program more accessible to retailers around the world. The course features educational content on sustainability that is broadly applicable and shares the fundamental structure of Greener Stores. Starbucks will translate the course into multiple languages through 2024 and is committed to sharing insights through the Starbucks Global Academy platform as we work to continue to grow and scale the program globally. Starbucks has opened 52 Greener Stores in Latin America and the Caribbean, five in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, five in Asia-Pacific, 18 in Japan and eight in China.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management	Other, please specify (metric tons of waste sent to landfill, incineration, sewage, litter and mismanaged)
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Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

853960

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

426980

Figure or percentage in reporting year

889920

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-8.42194013771137

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs 1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In January 2020, Starbucks announced our commitment to reduce waste sent to landfill from direct operations and stores (licensed and company operated), by 50% from a FY19 Baseline. In FY22, we are reporting progress against our waste target as two metrics: Starbucks diverted 28% of operational waste and 49% of packaging was reusable, recyclable or compostable. Operational waste generated metric is provided in response to this question. Operational waste includes waste generated in direct operation, including company operated stores and manufacturing, and licensed stores. To improve measurement and align to industry standards, our methodology for calculating waste diversion and packaging was updated in FY22. We are reviewing our target going forward.

A methodology change was made in the FY19 and FY21 inventories to update operational waste values and classifications to be consistent with internal data tracking and estimation methodology improvements established in FY22. We are not reporting on waste discarded by customers out of stores and instead have expanded our reporting of packaging materials

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In FY21, our test-and-learn approach included testing a Borrow-A-Cup program in stores in Seattle and Korea, which gave customers the option to receive their beverage in a reusable cup and return it at a participating store's contactless kiosk. International markets also identified key pathways in support of our 2030 waste reduction target. Starbucks continues its efforts to shift away from single-use plastics. In FY22, Starbucks expanded its test-and-learn strategy to help make reusables more convenient for customers. The company piloted reusable or returnable cup programs through 20 tests across North America, EMEA and China Asia-Pacific. These tests focus on multiple reusable cup programs or operating models including Starbucks "Borrow-A-Cup" program, 100% reusable operating models, financial incentives and promotions, new customer experience upgrades and an emphasis on personal cups and for here ware. While COVID-19 challenged Starbucks aspirations to increase the use of personal reusable cups in stores, the company remains on track to meet its goal of ensuring customers have the option to use their own personal reusable cup for every Starbucks visit in the U.S. and Canada — including in café, drive-thru and mobile order and pay. Starbucks EMEA has also committed to offering a reusable cup share program in all EMEA stores by 2025, and Starbucks South Korea committed to eliminating single-use cups by 2025. In addition, finding better ways to manage waste with more sustainable packaging solutions is a priority to achieve our Planet Positive goals. As we continue our work to shift away from single-use materials, Starbucks is continuing our work to develop compostable and recyclable hot cups in collaboration with Closed Loop Partners and the NextGen Consortium. We are also taking action to shift away from single-use plastics and champion the circular economy through our participation in the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Oth 3

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Product level

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Carbon neutral green coffee (coffee at origin), metric tons of GHG emissions associated with carbon from farm to port)
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Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

2259205

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

0

Figure or percentage in reporting year

1893481

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

16.1881723880746

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs 1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of the company's commitment to be a resource positive company, Starbucks announced a new goal to achieve Carbon Neutral Green Coffee and conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50% by 2030. This commitment builds on Starbucks work to source coffee responsibly, for the betterment of people and planet, while we also work to empower farmers, improve their livelihoods, and positively impact their communities, all with the aspiration of ensuring a sustainable future of coffee. Now, in support of the company's path to a Planet Positive future, Starbucks is focusing on its carbon and water footprints at Origin – or what Starbucks refers to as “the first ten feet” (farm to port). With this focus on on-farm activities and land use change, Starbucks is addressing its largest source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in coffee before the rest of the coffee value chain (like transportation, roasting, or packaging). Starbucks will work to meet its 2030 target of carbon neutral green coffee, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in coffee at Origin then compensating for any remaining emissions

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

These coffee-specific environmental goals are an extension of work underway with C.A.F.E. Practices. Evidence shows that farmers participating in the program have higher productivity than the country averages. which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities.

Now, in support of the company's path to a Planet Positive future, Starbucks is focusing on its carbon and water footprints at Origin – or what Starbucks refers to as “the first ten feet” (farm to port).

With this focus on on-farm activities and land use change, Starbucks is addressing its largest source of GHG emissions in coffee before the rest of the coffee value chain (like transportation, roasting, or packaging).

Starbucks will work to meet its 2030 target of carbon neutral green coffee, reducing GHG emissions in coffee at Origin then compensating for any remaining emissions, by deploying three primary strategies:

- Decreasing carbon emissions in Starbucks supply chain by equipping farmers with precision agronomy tools
Nearly 14,000 additional soil samples were processed across six priority countries.

- Promoting and distributing climate-resistant tree varieties

More than 9.5 million climate-tolerant coffee trees distributed globally through Starbucks 100 million tree commitment.(and nearly 70 million to date)

- In FY21, we set a new target to distribute over 45 million coffee trees to C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farmers in Colombia by 2023. Working alongside the Colombian Federation of Coffee Growers (FNC), we provided more than 19 million seedlings in FY22. We have also provided financial support to ensure nutritional needs for seedlings are met when planted for early growth and tree success

- Protecting and restoring at-risk forests in key coffee landscapes.

560 hectares of forest restored, and 1,000 hectares of forest protected in Peru and Colombia.

Starbucks Farmer Support Centers also play an important role in coffee communities to promote biodiversity and support restoration activities. For example, the Colombia Farmer Support Center distributed 38,000 native trees to farms in FY22. These trees are critical to restore conservation areas, support improved shade management systems, and to protect water resources

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).**Target reference number**

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In July 2020, Starbucks joined Transform to Net Zero as a founding member. The Initiative's objective is to accelerate the transition to a net zero global economy no later than 2050, and as such Starbucks has committed to be Net Zero by 2050.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Unsure

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

<Not Applicable>

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	121	
To be implemented*	80	
Implementation commenced*	58	
Implemented*	41	
Not to be implemented	17	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Please select

Comment

Starbucks is working to improve tracking of initiatives that drive GHG emission reductions to enable more comprehensively reporting of this information. Announced in 2018, the Greener Stores Framework, co-developed with World Wildlife Fund, is designed to accelerate the transformation of retail towards lower-impact stores that achieve reductions in carbon emissions, water usage and landfill waste. With performance-based standards that incorporate design and extend throughout the life of a store, Starbucks Greener Stores in North America have reduced energy consumption by 30% compared with the company's prior store designs. Additionally, state-of-the-art technologies treat and conserve water, reducing annual water use by more than 30%, saving more than 1.3 billion gallons of water annually. Meanwhile, 90% of company operated stores have adopted waste diversion and circular practices, including recycling, composting, Grounds for Your Garden and Starbucks FoodShare. In FY22, 3,500 Starbucks stores were certified Greener Stores and we continued to expand the framework to international markets. Building on the success of our first Greener Store opening outside of North America in Shanghai, in September 2021, we opened Japan's first Greener Store in Tokyo in November 2021, which will help inform Starbucks Greener Stores expansion across Japan, and the first Starbucks Greener Store opened in Chile in June 2022.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery
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Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Please select

Comment

Starbucks is working to improve tracking of initiatives that drive GHG emission reductions to enable more comprehensively reporting of this information. In our roasting facilities, we're increasing the energy efficiency of Starbucks natural gas usage through green bean preheating. green bean preheating takes waste heat from the exhaust and heats the beans some. Therefore, the roaster does not have to use as much gas to bring the beans to roasting temperature.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Waste reduction
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Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Please select

Comment

Starbucks is working to improve tracking of initiatives that drive GHG emission reductions to enable more comprehensively reporting of this information. We achieved our goal to eliminate plastic straws. This effort does not deter our commitment to accessibility and our responsibility to provide plastic straws for customers who require them to enjoy their favorite beverage. To eliminate traditional plastic straws, we first reduced demand, through the rollout of strawless lids, which has approximately 9% less plastic than the flat lid and straw historically used for iced beverages. Unlike traditional plastic straws, the strawless lids can be recycled in many markets in the U.S. and Canada. We also introduced alternative material straws mostly made of polylactic acid (PLA) and polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA). While some PLA and PHA straws have been available in international markets, PHA straws were introduced in the U.S. in 2021.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	One of the primary functions of the global sustainability team is to facilitate operational functions to support Starbucks sustainability targets. This is done through internal campaigning and engagement. The sustainability team represents as subject matter experts on various projects throughout the company, supporting the integration of sustainability within business units and tracking progress towards our global commitments.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	In the past four years, more and more local governments have begun to regulate foodservice packaging. Starbucks regularly falls under these regulations. Typically, these regulations require compostable packaging and ban non-recyclable single use plastics such as straws, cutlery, and our splash sticks. Wherever these ordinances exist, Starbucks makes the necessary packaging changes to comply. Starbucks is currently affected by packaging laws in more 80 local markets. Efforts to reduce single-use plastic, particularly cup waste, are not new to Starbucks. We have offered the option for customers to enjoy their beverage in For Here Ware or to BYOC (bring your own cup) for a discount since the 1980s. In FY21, after removing the option from our stores due to COVID-19, we proudly reintroduced personal reusable cups and For Here Ware in most markets. We continue to conduct consumer and market research to better understand how best to incentivize the use of reusables towards our goal to double the use of reusable cups from 2016-2022. In FY22, Starbucks expanded its test-and-learn strategy to help make reusables more convenient for customers. The company piloted reusable or returnable cup programs through 20 tests across North America, EMEA and China Asia-Pacific. These tests focus on multiple reusable cup programs or operating models including Starbucks "Borrow-A-Cup" program, 100% reusable operating models, financial incentives and promotions, new customer experience upgrades and an emphasis on personal cups and for here ware. While COVID-19 challenged Starbucks aspirations to increase the use of personal reusable cups in stores, the company remains on track to meet its goal of ensuring customers have the option to use their own personal reusable cup for every Starbucks visit in the U.S. and Canada — including in café, drive-thru and mobile order and pay. Starbucks EMEA committed to offering a reusable cup share program in all EMEA stores by 2025, and Starbucks South Korea committed to eliminating single-use cups by 2025.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Starbucks has partnered with Arizona State University to launch a sustainability focused education course, free to all partners (employees). The course, called Greener Apron, is a deeply informative education course about sustainability as a concept. The course is designed to give all partners the tools they need to champion sustainability in their stores, homes and communities. It covers a range of sustainability topics and offers practical steps toward taking better care of the planet. It has four modules; 1) Introduction to sustainability 2) Sustainability at Starbucks 3) Greener Aprons: Becoming Resource Positive and 4) Test your Sustainability Knowledge. The course is full of videos and content developed in collaboration with leading academics, NGO leaders, and Starbucks executives. Employees are awarded a pin upon completion of the course and passing a final test with a score of 80%. In FY22, the course was updated in partnership with the World Wildlife Fund and Intersectional Environmentalists to be shorter and more relevant and accessible to partners. Since its launch, nearly 52,000 people have enrolled in the course, with nearly 25,000 completions. Empowering our Partners with the education of sustainability creates champions for reducing our environmental impact across our operations. Starbucks has also announced plans to develop a sustainability learning and innovation lab in Costa Rica. This will be a hub for hands on & virtual learning opportunities for Starbucks partners to innovate and scale sustainable solutions for some of the world's most challenging environmental & social issues.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	The energy management team develops capital and expense requirements to drive towards our energy reduction and renewable energy goals throughout our store portfolio.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Since 2017, Starbucks has been executing on direct investments and long-term contracts to diversify our renewable energy program. These investments and contracts are overseen by the renewable energy steering committee. A priority in FY20 was expanding our roster of renewable energy projects in the U.S., supporting the growth of green energy onto the grid close to the stores that use the energy. We used our scale to drive innovation across the energy sector and support not only our stores but also the communities around our stores: In FY22, Starbucks completed its investment in 20 new community solar projects in New York, which are supplying solar energy to more than 24,000 households, small businesses, nonprofits, churches, universities and Starbucks stores. By 2030, Starbucks aspires to lead the retail industry in decarbonization solutions, including electric vehicle charging and onsite solar availability at stores and in adjacent locations. For example, in FY22, Starbucks launched a pilot-program with Volvo Cars to electrify the driving route from the Colorado Rockies to the Starbucks Support Center in Seattle, providing a string of familiar, reliable, clean and safe places to recharge themselves and their battery-powered vehicles. Volvo-branded electric vehicle chargers, powered by ChargePoint, will be available at up to 15 Starbucks stores, roughly every 100 miles on the route, with the first EV chargers online at the Provo, Utah store. As Starbucks advances its renewable energy strategy, the company will use its scale to drive innovation across the energy sector, applying an environmental and climate justice lens to new investments in the U.S. and Canada.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (Greener Store Framework, WWF)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation	Other, please specify (low carbon, water, and waste stores)
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Description of product(s) or service(s)

Announced in 2018, the Greener Stores framework, co-developed with World Wildlife Fund, is designed to accelerate the transformation of retail towards lower-impact stores that achieve reductions in carbon emissions, water usage and landfill waste.

With performance-based standards that incorporate design and extend throughout the life of a store, Starbucks Greener Stores in North America have reduced energy consumption by 30% compared with the company's prior store designs. That equals the electricity use of more than 30,000 homes per year. Additionally, state-of-the-art technologies treat and conserve water, reducing annual water use by more than 30%, saving more than 1.3 billion gallons of water annually. Meanwhile, 90% of company operated stores have adopted waste diversion and circular practices, including recycling, composting, Grounds for Your Garden, and Starbucks FoodShare.

Key to our Greener Stores framework are efforts to accelerate the clean energy transition through onsite solar, and new innovative renewable energy investments and contracts. In FY22, Starbucks worked with Volvo Cars to install EV charging stations at Starbucks stores. Up to 60 DC fast chargers will be built on the picturesque 1,350-mile route from Seattle to Denver, along I-90, I-84 and I-70.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	<p>A methodology change was made to Category 14 to include refrigerant, fugitive and process gas emissions for licensee stores and to exclude transportation data (not paid for by Starbucks) per the GHGP guidance.</p> <p>In FY22, we worked to refine the methodology we use to calculate the carbon and water footprint of green coffee. This work is foundational to begin reporting progress in the years to come and connects directly with industry efforts, including the Sustainable Coffee Challenge.</p> <p>A methodology change was made in the FY19 and FY21 inventories to update operational waste values and classifications to be consistent with internal data tracking and estimation methodology improvements established in FY22. We are not reporting on waste discarded by customers out of stores and instead have expanded our reporting of packaging materials.</p> <p>FY19 and FY21 packaging inventories have been recalculated to align to methodology changes and data quality improvements made as part of the FY22 inventory. These results may differ from what has been previously submitted to Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment and WWF ReSource Plastic and we anticipate restating these metrics in our 2023 reporting to these organizations.</p>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	<p>Starbucks base year for the GHG, water, and waste inventories is FY2019. Starbucks will follow the guidelines in the Climate Leaders Design Principles for adjusting the base year GHG inventory. The base year inventory will be adjusted in response to any structural or methodology changes, if the resulting adjustment is more than 1% of base year reported metrics, whether it be emissions, water, or waste. Adjustments less than this threshold are considered insignificant and will be decided case by case.</p> <p>When developing each annual inventory, Starbucks and its partners will evaluate whether any structural changes have occurred. They will identify the new facilities added during the previous year and will determine from the new/acquired designation whether any of the new facilities are the result of acquisitions.</p> <p>The base year inventory will also be adjusted in response to any errors discovered or changes in quantification methodologies or emission factors. With assistance from external consultants, Starbucks will also determine if methodology changes have occurred. For a change in calculation methodology, the inventory from the base year forward will be updated. For a data source methodology change, the inventory from the base year forward will be updated.</p> <p>If an adjustment is necessary a description of the change, the person performing the change and the person authorizing the change will be kept in a log located within the inventory calculation workbook as well as the IMP.</p>	Yes

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
October 1 2018

Base year end
September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
336124

Comment
N/A

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
October 1 2018

Base year end
September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
805258

Comment
N/A

Scope 2 (market-based)**Base year start**

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

323988

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**Base year start**

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7327716

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods**Base year start**

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

144036

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)**Base year start**

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

166071

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution**Base year start**

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

702627

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations**Base year start**

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

264872

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel**Base year start**

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29343

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**Base year start**

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

615170

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Starbucks does not have significant upstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**Base year start**

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

294959

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**Base year start**

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159220

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**Base year start**

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59772

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products**Base year start**

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

160929

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Starbucks does not act as a lessor.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3130274

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

October 1 2018

Base year end

September 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

213820

Comment

N/A

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year
Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
358500
Start date
October 1 2021
End date
September 30 2022
Comment
N/A

Past year 1
Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
350424
Start date
October 1 2020
End date
September 30 2021
Comment
N/A

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1
Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure
Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure
Comment
The Market-based calculation approach applies the renewable energy purchases against same-market usage as per the Scope 2 and RE:100 recommended methodology. All licensed stores are considered in Scope 3.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year
Scope 2, location-based
789349
Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
293364
Start date
October 1 2021
End date
September 30 2022
Comment
Past year 1
Scope 2, location-based
778002
Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
331274
Start date
October 1 2020
End date
September 30 2021
Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7609270

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

78

Please explain

Emissions were calculated using quantities and weight of purchased materials for the top commodity categories (coffee, dairy, food, ingredients for beverages, packaging, and others). For purchased goods and services, the emission factor databases used include World Food Life Cycle Database and Ecoinvent 3.8 life cycle database. The data was primarily gathered on a weight-basis, when weight data was not available spend data and EEIO factors and Chinese Environmentally Extended Input-Output (CEEIO) factors were used. Regionalized, production-specific emission factors from FY2022 data were used for green coffee factors. Starbucks is continuously striving to increase data quality and GHG emissions accuracy for scope 3.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

168238

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

For capital goods, each spend category is mapped to a US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) category for all purchases outside of China. For purchases made by SBUX China, spend categories are mapped to a CEEIO database category.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

177249

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Upstream emissions are calculated for fuel use and transmission and distribution losses. These emissions are calculated by using Scope 1 and 2 emissions as input data, which represent both direct and indirect emissions modelled for company-operated locations across markets for retail, non-retail, and other facilities across relevant markets. Emissions from licensed stores have been reallocated to Scope 2 Category 14 Franchises. Emission factors for US electricity and fuel use are from USEPA eGrid 2020 and Argonne Labs GREET 2020 model. Emission factors for non-US electricity and fuel use are from Defra 2021 Version 1.0 and Ecoinvent life-cycle database v3.5.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

666369

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

90

Please explain

Emission factors for truck, rail, ocean and aircraft transport per ton-mile are reliant on 2019 GLEC Framework T&D WTW emission factors. If fuel consumption quantity data is available and ton-mile data is not available, emission factors for mobile combustion per gallon are reliant on DEFRA 2022 Guidelines to Defra / DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. Version 2.0 June 2022. If neither ton-mile nor fuel consumption quantity data is available, the emission is calculated based on total T&D spend and the emission factors are reliant on USEEIO database. From port to Starbucks distribution centers, the primary calculation of CO₂e is provided by Starbucks logistic partners and divided between transportation modes (i.e., air, intermodal, LTL, Ocean, TL, TL/LTL Mix). For delivery from distribution centers to stores, fuel consumption or ton-mile or total spend data were obtained for each market region. The computations were carried out in Excel.

Transportation and distribution emissions from licensed store markets were calculated in cat 14 Franchise since the cost is paid by the licensees, instead of Starbucks.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

275867

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

2

Please explain

Data was provided for the US, Canada, UK, China, and Japan for company owned store waste operations as well as non-retail operations for operated facilities, for landfill, recycling, composting, and incineration. Data gaps were filled by extrapolating actual data based on sales per region. GHG emissions from all solid waste were calculated based on emission factors from EPA WARM. GHG emissions for wastewater were calculated using a US wastewater LCA factor from Gabi. Packaging waste emissions were estimated using Ecoinvent emission factors.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

13292

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

31

Please explain

Air Travel, Hotel Stay, Train Travel emission calculation is calculated based on DEFRA methodology. Rental car emission in the US and Canada, Japan business travel and China air flight emissions are processed and calculated in different process: for air travel, if distance and cabin class information are available, Defra emission factor was applied to quantify the emissions from different cabin classes; for other travel modes, if only expense data is available, spend based method was applied to estimate the emissions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

707180

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

A list of employee headcount by region is collected and used to calculate employee commuting impacts based on publicly available commuting data. Average commuting distance and percentage of employees per transportation mode were pulled from various country-specific transportation/commuting data sources in different regions. We assume two trips per day and estimate an average km by mode. The number of commuting days per year was assumed to be 231 days (365 days excluding weekends, minus holidays (10), sick days (5), vacation (15)). WTW emissions factors from DEFRA were used for all regions. In the international markets, Bus, rail, motorbike used Defra emission factor and the car travel emission factor was adjusted based on US car commuting emission factors for international fuel economy. The computations were carried out in Excel.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Emissions from upstream leased assets are included in our scope 1 and 2 inventory.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

450777

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

40

Please explain

Estimated total miles traveled and total metric tons CO2 were provided by Uber for Q2-Q3, total miles for FY22 are extrapolated using the average miles per transaction from the data provided and the total number of transactions per quarter provided by Starbucks. DEFRA emission factors are applied to the total miles traveled, rather than the metric tons CO2 provided by Uber, to account for WTW emissions and for N2O and CH4 emissions. Starbucks provided data for total seconds duration of time that cars were idling in drive thrus, and total cars served each day for drive thru sites in the US and Canada. Closed stores and stores not included in the Global Stores List were excluded from the data. Some sites in the dataset reported an average drive thru time for individual cars less than 20 seconds, in this case it was assumed that the data reported was incorrect and instead used to average total idle time of all other sites. Some sites did not report data for all days in the reporting period, in this case the average daily drive thru time for each site was used to gap fill for the missing days. The average annual emission per site in the US and Canada was used to estimate emissions for CO drive thru stores in Japan and the UK.

Channel partners Arla and Suntory did not provide raw data for mode of transport or distance travelled. Estimated CO2e figures were provided by these partnerships using company-specific proxies like percent of spend. Channel partner Mater Kong provided logistics data that included distribution to the final customer, which is out of Starbucks boundary. Data were unable to be parsed out and excluded this year. OFI in future years to exclude distribution to final customer from logistics data.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

160043

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

51

Please explain

This category includes scope 1 and 2 emissions from all downstream contract manufacturing partner companies that occur during processing activities of Starbucks sold products during the reporting year (e.g. roasting, grinding, flavoring, and packaging of coffee). This includes the electricity, natural gas, and other fuel use (e.g., diesel, propane) at each contract manufacturing facility. This utility data is then allocated to Starbucks based on the percentage of each respective company's business that Starbucks represents (% based on square footage, sales, etc.). Emissions are calculated by multiplying the Starbucks allocated consumption values by the appropriate emission factor (EPA eGRID for US electricity, International Energy Agency 2013 Edition for international electricity, EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories for natural gas and fuel).

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

56766

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

This category calculates the emissions from electricity used in customers' homes to brew Starbucks at-home coffee and tea. Electricity use is estimated based on total at-home coffee and tea sales in the reporting year (in kilograms of coffee/tea) and brewing assumptions from a lifecycle assessment of coffee brewing methods (kWh per g coffee, Humbert et al. 2009). The total electricity required to brew at-home coffee and tea are broken out by region based on coffee and tea sales volumes by region in the reporting year. Finally, the appropriate regional emission factors (lb CO2e/MWh, IEA 2013 Edition) are applied to the regional electricity requirements for coffee and tea at-home brewing to calculate emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

186837

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

This category calculates the emissions associated with the disposal of the packaging of Starbucks products sold in retail stores. This includes products sold in both company-owned stores and licensed stores. All retail store primary packaging is considered "out of store" waste for the purposes of this category (no assumption is made regarding the % of packaging disposed of in-store by customers). Packaging weight data is obtained from the procurement team that includes weight by material type and region. Assumptions are made regarding littering rates and the disposal method by material type and region (European Commission, 2018 and World Bank What a Waste 2.0 report). Emissions are calculated by multiplying the packaging weight (short tons) by region, material, and disposal method by the appropriate EPA WARM emission factor (mt CO2e/short ton material). Total short tons of littered and mismanaged waste are assigned to the Landfilled WARM disposal method category to calculate emissions associated with littered and mismanaged waste.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Starbucks does not act as a lessor.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3358811

Emissions calculation methodology

Franchise-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

22

Please explain

According to the GHG protocol, this category calculates emissions from the operation of franchises not included in scope 1 or scope 2. A franchise is a business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location. This category applies to franchisors (i.e., companies that grant licenses to other entities to sell or distribute its goods or services in return for payments, such as royalties for the use of trademarks and other services). For SBUX, LS, JV, and FR are considered as Franchises. Franchisors should account for emissions that occur from the operation of franchises (i.e., the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of franchisees) in this category. Franchisees may optionally report upstream scope 3 emissions associated with the franchisor's operations (i.e., scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of the franchisor) in category 1 (Purchased goods and services). For SBUX, below is a list of different sections of franchises' emissions calculations.

The boundary of category 14. Franchises emissions calculation:

- Scope 1 and scope 2 emissions and indirect water usage associated with the franchises (LS, JV, and FR stores).
- Purchased Goods & Services emissions associated with the franchises (LS, JV, and FR stores).
- Operational Waste emissions associated with the franchises (LS, JV, and FR stores)

It is assumed that franchisees all use electricity and water for their operation. For franchisees with missing natural gas data, if they are located in a country with climate zone equals for higher than 4, it is assumed that they would consume natural gas. Missing values are estimated based on USCAN retail average electricity, natural gas, and water usage per sf.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

304167

Emissions calculation methodology

Investment-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Investment emissions are calculated via the "Global Carbon Accounting Standard", from here on called "the Standard". The Standard was developed through a multi-stakeholder process under the leadership of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). The Standard proposes a bottom-up, transparent and harmonized approach for assessing financed emissions of different asset classes.

- Pepsi JV: Calculated, allocated, and included these emissions using JV percent ownership and (1) revenue and EEIO emission factors for Pepsi JV and (2) energy usage data and emission factors for Ai Ni Group JV.

- Valor Siren Venture Fund I and II: Used an average price-to-earnings ratio (based on publicly avail info) to estimate revenues earned from this investment. Estimated revenue is multiplied by an average EEIO emissions factor to estimate total emissions

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

All relevant emissions are captured in other categories.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

All relevant emissions are captured in other categories.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

October 1 2020

End date

September 30 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

7379337

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

123701

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

157102

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

693801

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

258269

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4027

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

652928

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

431562

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

147941

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

55725

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

168997

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

2939230

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

268676

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

N/A

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.0000202

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

651865

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

32300000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

30.65

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain

Starbucks U.K. company-operated market has achieved the same since FY18. For the first time in FY22, Starbucks achieved 100% renewable energy for all North America company-operated facilities, including offices and manufacturing facilities. We remain committed to our effort to expand renewable energy projects in Starbucks markets. Starbucks continues to support the growth of green energy through long-term electricity contracts, direct ownership and by contracting for renewable energy certificates from new projects. In FY22, Starbucks completed its investment in 20 new community solar projects in New York, which are supplying solar energy to more than 24,000 households, small businesses, nonprofits, churches, universities and Starbucks stores. By 2030, Starbucks aspires to lead the retail industry in decarbonization solutions, including electric vehicle charging and onsite solar availability at stores and in adjacent locations. For example, in FY22, Starbucks launched a pilot-program with Volvo Cars to electrify the driving route from the Colorado Rockies to the Starbucks Support Center in Seattle, providing a string of familiar, reliable, clean and safe places to recharge themselves and their battery-powered vehicles. Volvo-branded electric vehicle chargers, powered by ChargePoint, will be available at up to 15 Starbucks stores, roughly every 100 miles on the route, with the first EV chargers online at the Provo, Utah store.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	110241	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	54	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	201992	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	46213	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	120
Canada	14676
China	24210
Ethiopia	15
Italy	866
Japan	36264
Netherlands	1732
Rwanda	17
Switzerland	628
United Republic of Tanzania	7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1632
United States of America	278331

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary combustion	107047
Process Gases	201923
Mobile Combustion	3317
Refrigerants	46213

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	110	110
Brazil	0	0
Canada	13872	0
China	263096	262363
Colombia	1	1
Costa Rica	0.36	0.36
Ethiopia	0.02	0.02
Guatemala	58	58
Indonesia	8	8
Italy	383	383
Japan	61598	29356
Mexico	2	2
Netherlands	971	971
Rwanda	3	3
Switzerland	81	81
United Republic of Tanzania	1	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5151	28
United States of America	444015	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Corporate Jet & Hanger	54	0
Farmer Support Center	269	72
Manufacturing & Distribution	36404	2427
Office	2608	1662
Retail	750014	289203

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	72158	Decreased	11	For the first year, we were able to procure renewable energy in Japan and China. While this marks great improvement towards our RE100 and emissions reduction goal, we still experience challenges procuring enough renewable energy in those markets. The numerator is 174,004 metric tons CO2e and the denominator is the combined scope 1 and scope 2 market-based emissions from 2021: 681,698 metric tons CO2e. We arrived at 28 percent by dividing the decrease by the denominator $[(72,158 / 681,698) * 100\% = 11\%]$.
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other	8076	Increased	1	Increase was due to multiple sources within Scope 1. There was a significant increase of Fugitive Emissions (Process Gases + Refrigerants), specifically in nitrous oxide consumption. There was also an increase in stationary and mobile combustion emissions due to continued business recovery from COVID. The numerator is 8,076 metric tons CO2e and the denominator is the combined scope 1 and scope 2 market-based emissions from 2021: 681,698 metric tons CO2e. We arrived at 7 percent by dividing the decrease by the denominator $[(8,076 / 681,698) * 100\% = 1\%]$.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?
More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	603309	603309
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	1432729	560459	1993188
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	0.04	0.04
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	0.29	0.29
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	1432729	1163769	2596498

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

N/A

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

N/A

Coal

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

Oil

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
16678

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

Gas

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
586632

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

Total fuel

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
603309

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
918

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
918

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

116824

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

116824

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

458653

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.33

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

458653.33

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3

Country/area

Costa Rica

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

200

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

200

Country/area

Ethiopia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

56

Country/area

Guatemala

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

195

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

195

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

10

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1441

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1441

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

128811

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

128811

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3207

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3207

Country/area

Rwanda

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

11

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3254

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3254

Country/area
United Republic of Tanzania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
26620

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
26620

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1252976

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1252976

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Canada

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

116686

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Canada

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

181577

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19985

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2018

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21002

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2018

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

100923

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

105736

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45759

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7769

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2018

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34193

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2017

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20635

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20580

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21718

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

51820

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36064

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

149700

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

200000

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

202621

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27913

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2870

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5314

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Canada

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**

Green-e

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

96

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

626

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1142

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2622

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1601

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

N/A

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3073

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

481

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1357

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8466

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

176

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2893

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1687

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

189

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

212

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1039

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

352

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

165

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

431

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

718

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

684

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

560

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

547

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1038

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

240

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

231

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

490

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

71

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

289

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20974

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**

Japan

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9505

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**

Japan

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Geothermal

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

404

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**

Japan

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4245

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2008

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (wind, solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

456

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

935

Tracking instrument used

GEC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Other, please specify (Green electricity Certificate of China)

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs))

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

26620

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area..

Sourcing method

None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

<Not Applicable>

Energy carrier

<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon technology type

<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

N/A

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation

United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.09

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

53

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

53

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

No

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of generation

United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

1.07

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

2375

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

2375

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

No

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization’s renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Starbucks renewable electricity sourcing strategy is focused on making direct investments in new projects within the communities in which it operates, geographically pairing generation with consumption and creating opportunities for increased partner, customer, and community engagement. Starbucks direct investments include long-term financial commitments (PPAs and VPPAs), Tax Equity investments, and company-owned on-site solar installations. As Starbucks embarks on the next chapter of its renewable energy strategy, the company will build on its existing footprint by expanding into new markets and will use its scale to drive innovation across the energy sector, applying a climate justice lens to new investments. Starbucks long-term green tariff commitments further support the development of new renewable generation by partnering with local utilities to bundle locally generated clean energy and EACs. Starbucks grades its potential renewable energy projects against an emissionality and environmental and community impact framework. Indirectly, Starbucks supports renewables development through its regionally directed and technology specific unbundled EAC procurement. Unbundled EAC procurement continues to represent a smaller proportion of Starbucks broader renewable energy portfolio as it grows its direct investments, though is still an essential component of supporting its 100% renewable energy claim in North American and U.K. company operations.

Starbucks is also an active educator of new renewable energy buyers and vocally demonstrates thought leadership across industry circles. Starbucks has consistently been a top purchaser of renewable energy on the EPA’s National Top 20 Retail list and won a 2021 EPA Green Power Leadership award for its industry leadership. Starbucks Farmer Support Centers located in Brazil, China, Colombia, Guatemala, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, Rwanda, and Tanzania are not included in its RE100 commitment.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific
Row 1	Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate	<Not Applicable>

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Japan	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Regulatory instability	Volatile EAC pricing and procurement uncertainty in the multi-price auction market. Evolving regulatory and market structures (METI). Limited availability of offsite projects.
China	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs Prohibitively priced renewable electricity Regulatory instability	Regulatory complexity and difficulty in finding and signing bilateral PPAs. Multiple challenges across sourcing and transacting direct investments, including supply chain traceability issues. Sourcing compliant GECs within RE100 framework (no double counting).

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Moderate assurance

Attach the statement

Starbucks_2022 Verification letter_060123 Final.pdf

Page/ section reference

Entire document

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Moderate assurance

Attach the statement

Starbucks_2022 Verification letter_060123 Final.pdf

Page/ section reference

Entire report

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting
Scope 3: Investments
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Processing of sold products
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Scope 3: Franchises

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Moderate assurance

Attach the statement

Starbucks_2022 Verification letter_060123 Final.pdf

Page/section reference

Entire report

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Progress towards Starbucks commitment to build and operate 10,000 Greener Stores globally by 2025)	Third- party verification is conducted by SCS Global to ensure that the Greener Stores program is independently verified to address climate change, demonstrate leadership, integrity and transparency.	Starbucks has partnered with SCS and WWF to develop our Greener Stores program. By 2025, we are committed to having 10,000 certified Greener Stores. One initiative of the Greener Stores standard is that facilities will have an energy management system or equivalent building management systems. The standard currently only applies to U.S. company-operated stores with 100% of U.S. stores participating in Greener Stores and verified. We're working to expand and adapt our Greener Stores standard globally.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?
No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Starbucks is on a journey to bring a new paper cup liner to market that is both recyclable and compostable. This type of breakthrough innovation, in order to get to scale, will require the partnership of our full cup value chain, from paper board manufacturer to cup converter. The NextGen Cup Challenge, in partnership with OpenIDEO, is the first initiative in this journey. The NextGen Cup Challenge will be open to supply chain leaders, innovators and solution providers that have promising solutions to recovery of single use cups, with a focus on the fiber based hot and cold cup, starting with creating a fully recyclable and/ or compostable cup in North America. While NextGen intends to work on the entire cup system, including cups, lids and straws, its first challenge will focus on the fiber-based hot and cold cup, as this is the most significant challenge faced by the industry. Each year, an estimated 600 billion paper and plastic cups are distributed worldwide. Most of these are not recyclable or compostable. The NextGen Cup Consortium and Challenge launched in 2018 to bring together entrepreneurs, industry, and recyclers to identify and commercialize the next generation of recyclable and/or compostable cups. Closed Loop Partners, Starbucks, and McDonald's invite the industry to join this effort to identify a global solution to this shared challenge.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Starbucks as founding member of the NextGen Consortium, is now engaging our incumbent supply base to partner in bringing the new winning technologies of NextGen to market. This project will be successful once these new recyclable and compostable liners have been scaled to market and coffee cups are widely acceptable material in recycling streams. In 2020, Starbucks identified one of the cup solutions ready to introduce into the hands of partners and customers to test the overall experience in stores. Starbucks is continuing our work to develop compostable and recyclable hot cups in collaboration with Closed Loop Partners and the NextGen Consortium Through the NextGen Consortium with Closed Loop Partners, the Foodservice Packaging Institute and The Recycling Partnership, we are increasing access to recycling and our work to find a more sustainable cup solution continues. In FY22, Starbucks launched an improved and more sustainable hot cup that is easier to recycle, and beginning in FY22, customers in the U.S. can now recycle their hot cups in Columbus, Cleveland, Dayton, Memphis, Houston and Buffalo. Starbucks is also working to add waste services to stores where possible, ensuring we have recycling services where they are commercially available.

Starbucks has also been working to address single-use food packaging alongside leading food and beverage companies globally. In FY22, Starbucks and McDonald's announced a joint \$10 million investment in the NextGen Consortium to identify, accelerate and scale commercially viable, circular foodservice packaging solutions. Starbucks committed an additional \$5 million with NextGen Consortium in FY22 to innovate to a more sustainable hot cup. The consortium works together to do research and development for more sustainable single-use cup options while also working with waste infrastructure stakeholders to advance the recovery of foodservice packaging. Starbucks has invested \$15 million with NextGen Consortium since 2018

Comment

Starbucks is currently working with Closed Loop Partners, the Consortium and other businesses on continuing to test and validate the recyclability of the various challenge winners. We are also continuing the work with key stakeholders in the recycling industry to advocate for increasing the overall recyclability of cups and ensure they are ultimately accepted within municipalities. The journey to find a more sustainable cup solution is part of Starbucks aspiration to be resource positive, giving more than it takes from the planet. In addition to market testing, the company continues to evaluate a variety of reusable and single use cup technologies collaborating across the brand members of the NextGen Consortium. These learnings will generate innovations to find the best sustainable solutions for its business, partners (employees) and customers.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Starbucks is committed to making coffee the world's first sustainable product and to subsequently improve the lives of at least 1 million people in coffee communities around the world. Starbucks is dedicated to helping farmers overcome the challenges facing coffee communities. We are committed to buying 100 percent ethically sourced coffee in partnership with Conservation International. To improve productivity and sustainability, we share our research and resources through our Farmer Support Centers—located in coffee-producing countries around the world. They're open to farmers regardless of whether they sell to us. Thanks to the support of our customers, we're also donating millions of disease-resistant trees to help farmers fight threats like coffee leaf rust. And through our Global Farmer Fund program, we're investing \$100 million toward financing for farmers, allowing them to renovate their farm or pursue more sustainable practices. In FY22, we issued three new loans including a climate note to support farmers to adapt to the impacts of climate change and another directed to women in agriculture, both through Root Capital. Now we're collaborating with the industry to make coffee the world's first sustainable agricultural product, as a founding member of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge. In addition to our ethical sourcing program for purchasing coffee, we are focused on providing holistic support to farmers and their communities to ensure a sustainable future of coffee for all. We have invested more than \$150 million to date to increase the prosperity and resilience of the farmers and workers who grow coffee around the world by investing in coffee communities, sharing technical coffee knowledge, and innovating with new agricultural approaches. The Starbucks Foundation provided \$17.5 million to over 3,000 nonprofit organizations to enable community resiliency and prosperity in FY22. All these programs directly support improving farmer livelihoods and ensuring a long-term supply of high-quality coffee for the industry.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We know that the most pressing issues in coffee can't be solved by one company alone, and that the best solutions require everyone coming together to collaborate in bringing about a better future for farmers. Our journey of ethical sourcing requires looking beyond our own supply chain. After achieving our 99% ethically sourced milestone, Starbucks asked "what's next, and how can we work with the whole sector to get to 100% sustainable coffee?" Starbucks is a founding member, alongside a growing coalition of industry leaders, of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge, a call to action led by Conservation International to make coffee the world's first sustainable agriculture product. The challenge is convening the sector to sustain the future supply of coffee while ensuring the prosperity and well-being of farmers and workers and conserving nature. The Sustainable Coffee Challenge is a joint initiative of over 100 partners working together to make coffee the world's first sustainable agricultural product. Members include coffee producers, retailers, traders, roasters, importers, industry associations, governments, donor agencies and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are building a sustainability roadmap for achieving a fully sustainable coffee sector. In 2017 the Sustainable Coffee Challenge launched its first action networks to coordinate industry action and investment. By launching Collective Action Networks, the Challenge will advance sharing of experience and collaboration to significantly advance our progress toward sustainable coffee production. One of the first Action Networks tackles the issue around aging trees and a focus to support tree replacement or rehabilitation. Starbucks commitment to providing 100 million trees to farmers by 2025 has a cumulative effect when added to the work of The Sustainable Coffee Challenge who is working on an industry wide effort to re-plant 1 billion coffee trees.

Comment

From 2015 to 2019, 99% of Starbucks coffee was verified as ethically sourced as measured by C.A.F.E. Practices, our ethical sourcing verification program developed in partnership with Conservation International. In FY20, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits of our coffee production, resulting in expiration for farms whose verification ended in FY20 and were not audited. This resulted in 94.6% of our coffee coming in FY21 from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Despite the easing of challenges brought on by the pandemic to verify and transport coffee, we did see minor pandemic related impacts continue in FY22 though significant improvements were seen from the previous year.

In 2020, Starbucks launched a Digital Traceability tool transforms each bag of coffee beans into a digital passport, launching coffee lovers on a virtual expedition to meet farmers, roasters and baristas and to explore coffee-growing regions around the world. The new traceability tool, developed in partnership with Microsoft, is valuable to farmers as well, who are proud of the coffee they grow but who don't always know the final destination of their green coffee beans after they harvest and sell them. Since the launch of our tool in 2020, nearly 400,000 unique users have visited our site to trace their coffee. Through digital traceability we aim to empower partners and customers with information about the people and places behind every cup.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The journey to produce ethically sourced tea begins with tea farmers. Like most tea companies, we do not produce our own tea or own the factories that process teas into specialty black, oolong, white and green teas. We purchase or source tea from the farmers worldwide who have generations of technical expertise and equipment to produce top quality teas. At tea origin, we make purchasing decisions based on a vetting approach that includes economic accountability and transparency, social responsibility, environmental leadership and quality.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

For more than 10 years, we have partnered with the Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP) to ensure our tea products are produced with sustainable practices and under safe, transparent and humane working conditions. In an effort to collaborate and strengthen collective action industry-wide, we are members of the Ethical Tea Partnership and the U.S. Tea Association. We believe together we can unlock the potential tea has to improve the lives of tea workers and their communities.

Sourcing certified tea is a key aspect of our ethical sourcing approach. In FY22, Global Coffee, Tea & Cocoa, the company's global coffee sourcing team, sourced 99.7% of tea from Rainforest Alliance Certified farms. Farms, forest communities, and businesses that participate in Rainforest Alliance's certification program are audited against rigorous sustainability standards based on the triple bottom line: environmental, economic and social well-being. In addition to our global coffee sourcing team, Starbucks regional teams also purchase tea. Moving forward, we are working with regional markets to verify their purchases using a consistent set of ethical sourcing guidelines and expect to provide reporting on those efforts in coming years.

We are committed to transparency of our tea supply chain, and in FY22 we released a complete list of the tea gardens that supply our tea. In addition to buying certified tea, Starbucks invests directly in tea communities in projects that support gender empowerment, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), youth education and environmental sustainability, each responding to specific needs in tea communities. In FY22, we supported eight projects in Argentina, China, Indonesia, Kenya and Rwanda.

Comment

We are evolving and improving our ethical sourcing standard by working closely with local and international organizations including NGOs, government organizations and certifiers to ensure our approach is comprehensive to positively impact the natural environments of tea production and the next generation of tea farmers. For 14 years, we have supported Mercy Corps' Community Health and Advancement Initiative (CHAI) Project to provide youth vocational training, health services and water access improvements to more than 100,000 people from 39 rural communities in the Darjeeling and Assam regions in India and in Guatemalan cardamom-growing villages. In 2018, we announced our goal to empower and advance economic opportunities for 250,000 women and their families in coffee and tea communities through The Starbucks Foundation.

In 2022, the Starbucks Foundation announced that it reached the milestone of helping to empower 250,000 women and girls. The Foundation is furthering its goal,

announcing plans to impact 1 million additional women and girls in these communities by 2030. It's part of Starbucks People Positive aspirations focused on enhancing the well-being of all who connect with Starbucks. As with the initial investments, the next phase of support will focus on the same three pillars: promoting economic opportunity and empowerment, advancing women's leadership and increasing access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Just as with its coffee, Starbucks goal is for the products it sells to be produced under high quality and ethical standards. Recognizing this responsibility, Starbucks looks for opportunities to collaborate with suppliers to address changes at the industry level. In 2020, Starbucks announced intent to support the Dairy Net Zero Initiative, a partnership of the U.S. dairy community seeking to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions and improvements in water quality on farms. In FY21, Starbucks officially joined the This collaborative effort is intended to provide farmers in Starbucks supply chain access to effective environmental and economically viable practices and technologies from feed production, to manure handling, cow care, and on-farm energy efficiency.

As a company that works with and relies on the farming community every day, it is Starbucks responsibility to help drive solutions that support both people and our planet and that help ensure a sustainable future of dairy.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

NZI was founded by dairy organizations representing farmers, cooperatives and processors including Dairy Management Inc., the Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy, Newtrient, National Milk Producers Federation, U.S. Dairy Export Council and International Dairy Foods Association. It will help U.S. dairy farms of all sizes and geographies implement new technologies and adopt economically viable practices. Through foundational science, on-farm pilots and development of new product markets, NZI aims to knock down barriers and create incentives for farmers that will lead to economic viability and positive environmental impact. The initiative is a critical pathway to reach U.S. dairy's environmental stewardship goals, developed by dairy industry leaders and farmers, through the Innovation Center, to achieve carbon neutrality, optimized water usage and improved water quality by 2050.

In FY22, the United States, China and U.K. company-operated markets piloted key aspects of a new Sustainable Dairy Program to help refine and scale an approach to sustainable dairy and environmental stewardship for the betterment of people, planet and animals. These markets focused primarily on baselining GHG emissions on several dairy farms within their supply chains and piloted key aspects of a new on-farm holistic standard. Insights from these pilots will be applied in FY23 and FY24 as the program rolls out to several global markets. As Starbucks continues to offer more plant-based options on our global menus, dairy remains an important option for many customers. However, dairy is a significant contributor to our carbon and water footprints. To meet our 2030 planet goals, we are working to source dairy in a responsible and sustainable way. Starbucks is dedicated to providing farmers access to environmentally and economically sound practices and technologies, covering everything from feed production to cow care and energy efficiency. Starbucks has invested \$4 million in the U.S. Dairy Net Zero Initiative since joining in FY21.

Comment

In FY21, Starbucks joined the U.S. Dairy Net Zero Initiative, a partnership of the U.S. dairy community seeking to enable progress toward the industry's goals of achieving greenhouse gas neutrality and improvements in water quality on farms. Through a \$ 10 million investment, Starbucks is providing more farmers access to effective environmental and economically viable practices and technologies – from feed production to manure handling, cow care and on-farm energy efficiency. Starbucks also joined the Farm Powered Strategic Alliance as a founding member, repurposing food waste in Starbucks supply chain into renewable energy via farm-based anaerobic digesters. The process produces low carbon fertilizer that host farms use to support regenerative agriculture practices, while Starbucks, in turn, helps contribute to a low carbon economy.

"We share Starbucks commitment to creating a more sustainable planet for future generations and look forward to partnering with them to reach net zero carbon emissions for dairy," said Mike Haddad, chairman, Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy. "This partnership reinforces the critical role dairy plays in sustainable diets, and Starbucks participation in the Net Zero Initiative will help enable, advance and scale new technologies on dairy farms of all sizes across the country."

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services
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% of customers by number

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Starbucks launched its 'GOOD GOOD' Movement in 2020 (FY21), inspiring Chinese customers to explore new lifestyles that are good for the planet, starting with the market-wide offering of a plant-based food and beverage menu in partnership with plant-based innovators. The 'GOOD GOOD' movement is an opportunity for Starbucks to bring plant-based and sustainable option to its second largest market: we've already opened 5,000 stores in 200 cities in mainland China, employing nearly 60,000 partners. This enables us to achieve our promise everyday through our stores. The effort highlights Starbucks conviction to live up to its responsibility as a force for good and use its scale to drive positive change. Starbucks invites new generations of Chinese consumers to effect real change by taking simple actions in their daily lives to make the world better. As a leading innovator in the industry, Starbucks is committed to constantly reimagining its menu to offer a range of food and beverage choices for customers. The company also continues to explore creative new solutions with customers beyond its menu to create a positive impact on the environment and support their lifestyles. The launch of this new platform in China marks another step towards Starbucks global aspiration to become a resource positive company, giving more than it takes from the planet. As part of its 'GOOD GOOD' movement, Starbucks will be rolling out a range of new sustainable packaging in its stores across the Chinese mainland, including coffee ground straws – the first major food and beverage retail chain in the market to do so at scale. Together with the launch of reusable for-here cold beverage cups and to-go wooden flatware, it marks the latest of Starbucks continuous efforts to reduce environmental impact at every stage of the coffee journey 'from bean to cup'. To be launched concurrently in Starbucks stores in Shanghai are specially designed reusable for-here cold beverage cups made from food contact resin, which customers can choose to replace single use plastic cups in-store. Developed by Starbucks China's R&D team, the new cup had undergone rigorous testing for durability, and is able to

withstand over 1,000 times of thorough washing and sanitizing. It was first piloted in Guangzhou and Hainan province last December and will be rolled out to the rest of the market by the end of the year.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Measures of success of this engagement campaign include: # of strategic partnerships, # of plant-based menu options, # of tons of sustainable packaging use, # of tons of mitigated waste. Culinary experts from Starbucks created three delicious new dishes inspired by modern, international favorites and designed with the palates of Chinese consumers in mind. Starbucks has partnered with Beyond Meat, Inc. to provide even more choices to consumers through innovative new plant-based offerings. Starbucks is also introduced oat milk to all stores in China with Oatly, to offer more non-dairy choices for customers. The menu continues to be refreshed, most recently with the launch of two 'GOOD GOOD' limited time offer beverages in March FY21 – the new Oat milk Velvet Latte, and the return of seasonal favorite Berries Oat milk Black Tea Macchiato. Packaging for the new menu items is made from compostable, plant-based material which has received OK Compost HOME and INDUSTRIAL certifications, widely recognized international standards. Products also feature a thoughtfully designed sleeve using materials recycled from milk cartons that opens up to form a meal mat, reducing the need for cleaning up. A handle is integrated into the packaging design to remove any need for secondary packaging. Reusable serve ware will continue to be provided for all in-store consumption. The sustainable packaging and reusable initiatives are estimated to eliminate a total of over 500 tons of plastic and 350 tons of waste per year when fully rolled out. On top of sustainable packaging innovations, Starbucks will continue to promote waste reduction by offering a 4RMB discount for customers who bring their own tumblers/cups. Additionally, as part of this commitment, the company announced plans to build a Coffee Innovation Park in China by 2022, which aims to become the most energy, water and waste efficient roasting operations for Starbucks around the world. In 2019, Starbucks eliminated plastic straws from all of its stores in the Chinese mainland, saving about 200 tons of plastic waste annually. It then accelerated the rollout of new waste sorting stations and completed installation in over 80 percent of its stores by the end of September 2020.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts
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% of customers by number

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

As part of our multi-decade aspiration to be a resource-positive company, Starbucks has committed to shift away from single-use to reusable packaging and identify better ways to manage our waste. Also, as part of this aspiration Starbucks is investing in regenerative agriculture, reforestation, forest conservation and water replenishment in our supply chain. Each year, an estimated 600 billion paper and plastic cups are distributed globally and though Starbucks cups only account for an estimated 1 percent of that total, the company is not leaving the problem-solving to others. In 2018 Starbucks committed to contribute \$10M in partnership with Closed Loop Partners to create a ground-breaking consortium and launch the NextGen Cup Challenge. In 2020, we began in-market testing of a new BioPBS™-lined cup in select markets. This is the first step in the development of a global end-to-end solution that would allow cups around the world to be diverted from landfills and recycled or composted. As a founding member of the NextGen Consortium, Starbucks has been working to address single-use food packaging alongside leading food and beverage companies globally. In FY22, Starbucks and McDonald's announced a joint \$10 million investment in the NextGen Consortium to identify, accelerate and scale commercially viable, circular foodservice packaging solutions. Starbucks committed an additional \$5 million with NextGen Consortium in FY22 to innovate to a more sustainable hot cup. The consortium works together to do research and development for more sustainable single-use cup options while also working with waste infrastructure stakeholders to advance the recovery of foodservice packaging. Starbucks has invested \$15 million with NextGen Consortium since 2018. On its journey to develop a more recyclable and compostable hot cup solution by 2022, Starbucks announced details for in-market testing of a more sustainable cup technology from the NextGen Cup Challenge. We also committed to ensuring that our hot cups contain 20% recycled content in FY23. We are proud to have achieved that goal, and have achieved 30% recycled content in our new, more sustainable holiday cups. Building on the success of the holiday cups, Starbucks North America has begun a transition to a more sustainable hot cup that is light-weight and uses less plastic in the liner and less fiber in the cup.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure the success of campaign and efforts to increase the use of reusable cups by progress against goal to double the use of reusable cups from 2016-2022. These indicators include: % of beverages sold in reusable cups, # of pilots, # of markets where hot cups are recyclable. Efforts to reduce single-use plastic, particularly cup waste, are not new to Starbucks. We have offered the option for customers to enjoy their beverage in For Here Ware or to BYOC (bring your own cup) for a discount since the 1980s. Starbucks EMEA committed to offering a reusable cup share program in all EMEA stores by 2025, and Starbucks South Korea committed to eliminating single-use cups by 2025. After the reintroduction of personal reusable cups in our stores in July 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 1.2% of beverages sold were in reusable cups in FY22, either a customer's personal cup, "for here" ware, or a "borrow a cup" in company-operated stores globally.

In partnership with Closed Loop Partners and the NextGen Consortium, we worked in FY20 toward our goal to develop 100% compostable and recyclable hot cups. In FY22, Starbucks launched an improved and more sustainable hot cup that is easier to recycle, and beginning in FY22, customers in the U.S. can now recycle their hot cups in Columbus, Cleveland, Dayton, Memphis, Houston and Buffalo. Starbucks is also working to add waste services to stores where possible, ensuring we have recycling services where they are commercially available.

In FY22, Starbucks also launched a new Starbucks Partner Waste and Recycling App, developed by partners as part of the Greener Stores Innovation Challenge, to help partners navigate complex and unique store recycling guidelines. The app puts everything partners need to know to reduce waste and recycle in one place, and features store-specific information and notifications, a sorting guide and the option to create store-specific signage to help partners and customers reduce waste. As we work with stakeholders and continue to learn, we are working to ensure our waste goals align with our industry-leading standards and meet the expectations of our partners, customers stakeholders.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services
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% of customers by number

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

80% of Starbucks beverages are enjoyed on the go, presenting a significant challenge of how to make choosing reusables as convenient as possible. Beginning in 2016, we committed to doubling the use of reusable cups by 2022. Reusable cups are an important component of our overall waste reduction strategy. Since 1985 we've rewarded our customers with a discount when they bring in personal cups or tumblers or use for-here serve ware available in our stores. In 2013 we launched a \$2 reusable cup in the U.S. and Canada, and a £1cup in the United Kingdom. In 2021, Starbucks launched a "Borrow A Cup" trial program in five Seattle stores. Each borrowed cup replaces up to 30 disposable cups. Also in FY21, our test-and-learn approach included testing a Borrow-A-Cup program in stores in Seattle and Korea, which gave customers the option to receive their beverage in a reusable cup and return it at a participating store's contactless kiosk. Customers can order their hot or cold beverage in a newly designed reusable cup in-person or online at a participating Starbucks Café or Drive-Thru. Customers simply tell their barista they would like their drink in a reusable cup and then pay a \$1 refundable deposit. When customers are done, they scan their cup at a participating store's contactless return kiosk located in the

lobby or drive-thru and drop the cup in the designated opening in the kiosk. Then, they scan their Starbucks App to receive a \$1 credit to their Starbucks Rewards account, in addition to 10 Bonus Stars.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Measures of success for our reusable cup efforts include: % of beverages sold in reusable cups, # of tons of waste mitigated, # of strategic partnerships, # of markets with reusable cup share programs. In FY22, Starbucks expanded its test-and-learn strategy to help make reusables more convenient for customers. The company piloted reusable or returnable cup programs through 20 tests across North America, EMEA and China Asia-Pacific. These tests focus on multiple reusable cup programs or operating models including Starbucks "Borrow-A-Cup" program, 100% reusable operating models, financial incentives and promotions, new customer experience upgrades and an emphasis on personal cups and for here ware. While COVID-19 challenged Starbucks aspirations to increase the use of personal reusable cups in stores, the company remains on track to meet its goal of ensuring customers have the option to use their own personal reusable cup for every Starbucks visit in the U.S. and Canada — including in café, drive-thru and mobile order and pay. After the reintroduction of personal reusable cups in our stores in July 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 1.2% of beverages sold were in reusable cups in FY22, either a customer's personal cup, "for here" ware, or a "borrow a cup" in company-operated stores globally.

We continue to conduct consumer and market research to better understand how best to incentivize the use of reusables towards our goal to double the use of reusable cups from 2016-2022. Meanwhile, we tested single-use cup fees in UK and Germany. The two-month borrow-and-return trial run in five Seattle stores as part of Starbucks ongoing commitment to reducing single use cup waste and goal to reduce waste by 50% by 2030. Starbucks EMEA has announced they will offer a reusable cup share program in all Europe, Middle East and Africa stores by 2025. In FY23, we launched the Borrow A Cup program in 60 stores in Taiwan to encourage customers to shift away from single use cups. By the end of 2023 in the U.S., customers will be able to use their own personal reusable cup for every Starbucks visit.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

In 1994, Starbucks partnered with PepsiCo to develop the North American Coffee Partnership (NACP) as a joint venture to bring ready-to-drink coffee products to global supermarkets and convenience stores. The NACP now has approximately 97 percent market share in ready-to-drink coffee, which is one of the fastest growing liquid refreshment beverage categories in the U.S. The same sustainability challenges that face Starbucks, threaten the longevity of the NACP: from single-use packaging and vulnerability to extreme weather events, to shifting climates and crop disease. Starbucks and PepsiCo collaborate to make their ready-to-drink lines as sustainable as possible.

These efforts include utilizing Hacienda Alsacia, Starbucks Costa Rican coffee farm. Purchased in 2013, Hacienda Alsacia is a 240-hectare coffee farm in Costa Rica that serves as a global Research and Development facility and working farm for Starbucks. For the last six years, Hacienda Alsacia has been an innovation hub for Starbucks, and the NACP, helping to better understand challenges coffee farmers face and determining best practices and solutions. Starbucks has announced plans to develop a sustainability learning and innovation lab at Hacienda Alsacia. This will be a hub for hands on & virtual learning opportunities for Starbucks partners to innovate and scale sustainable solutions for some of the world's most challenging environmental & social issues.

Hacienda Alsacia is the first of 10 Farmer Support Centers Starbucks operates in key coffee producing countries around the world, from Costa Rica to Rwanda. These centers offer free training directly to farmers and to technical specialists through a train-the-trainer approach, benefiting over 31,000 people worldwide in FY22. Farmers receive the latest insights from Starbucks agronomists, including techniques that support farmer profitability and sustainable growing practices. To help demonstrate farming best practices, in FY22, FSCs launched a program called Model Farms, which serve as learning locations for the community to learn and teach sustainable practices. In FY22, the FSCs also developed an open-source manual on coffee quality to increase access to information on important practices after harvesting the coffee cherries to maintain quality. Starbucks FSCs are also supporting deployment of our environmental sustainability projects, like providing fertilizer recommendations based on soil analysis reports for optimized use of fertilizers and providing training related to new processing equipment to significantly reduce the water used during coffee processing. Starbucks has been distributing more than 3 million seeds a year to other coffee farms, even those that don't supply Starbucks or the NACP, with the goal to help farmers become more profitable and improve their crop quality, ensuring the future of high quality, sustainable coffees for everyone for years to come.

In 2018, a senior director of marketing at PepsiCo, who works within the NACP, travelled to Hacienda Alsacia for a Starbucks Origin Experience. While there, she was able to see firsthand how the coffee was harvested and the fragile ecosystem that the NACP relies on. The trip also included visits to the coffee pickers' housing and the local schools and recreational camps that workers' children attend depending on the season, all provided under Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practices. Developed in collaboration with Conservation International, C.A.F.E. Practices is a verification program that measures farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, all designed to promote transparent, profitable and sustainable coffee growing practices while also protecting the well-being of coffee farmers and workers their families and their communities. C.A.F.E. Practices has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee and positively impact the lives and livelihoods of coffee farmers and their communities. The open-sourced program consists of more than 200 indicators – from financial reporting to protecting workers' rights and conserving water and biodiversity. The program includes a third-party verification process that is overseen by SCS Global Services, responsible for ensuring the quality and integrity of the audits. As a result of her visit, the senior director of marketing was able to include educational information on the environmental and social aspects of the NACP in advertising and messaging materials.

The NACP takes additional steps towards embracing sustainable practices outside of Hacienda Alsacia in a variety of ways, such as placing production sites close to dairy farms so that transportation carbon footprints remain minimal and pledging to support sustainable packaging. PepsiCo has pledged to drastically reduce their use of virgin plastic by 2025, while Starbucks has committed to reduce waste by 50% by 2030.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Other, please specify (Zero Deforestation Requirement)

Description of this climate related requirement
Launched in 2004 in collaboration with Conservation International, Coffee and Farmer Equity Practices (C.A.F.E. Practices) is a verification program that assesses the supply chain based on economic, social and environmental criteria, aimed at promoting sustainable, profitable and transparent coffee-growing practices while ensuring the welfare of coffee farmers, workers, their families and communities.

From 2015-2019, 99% of our coffee was verified as ethically sourced as measured by CAFE Practices. Forest and land stewardship is a key component to our CAFE Practice certification program. Forest issues incorporated into our strategies include forest conservation, replenishment, and crop yield and quality. Deforestation is a no tolerance indicator; when notified we take immediate action to investigate, which may lead to suspending the commercial relationship with a farm until clarified. Based on our investigation we may ask our supplier to work with a farm to address issues including developing a work plan describing how the issue will be corrected. Implementing a corrective action plan and the actual correction of any zero tolerance criteria is evaluated by a 3rd-party.

In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. At least 99.9% of CAFÉ Practices have not converted forest into coffee production in the period between 2017-2021. This important as it helps ensure that farmers are not expanding production at the cost of forests

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Certification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Suspend and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Starbucks has reaffirmed its commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement by joining the 'We Are Still In' campaign and by joining the Science Based Targets initiative with an ambitious 1.5 °C company-wide GHG emission reduction target. Starbucks is committed to being actively involved in the communities we serve. This commitment extends to our approach to public policy. We believe we have a responsibility to advocate policies that support the health of our business, our partners (employees) and communities we are part of. Starbucks Government Affairs team has increasingly emphasized the development, analysis, and management of climate-related public policy initiatives and activities, which are critical for informing direction for the Company's public policy and government relations objectives, stakeholder engagement, and policy interests. In an effort to better communicate these activities, Starbucks adopted a policy to provide more transparency about our corporate political contributions and expenditures. We believe this policy will serve Starbucks interests in promoting public policies of concern to the company and educating elected and public officials about our business, while providing important information to our partners, customers, and shareholders. Starbucks is committed to conducting business ethically, with integrity, and in accordance with the law. Part of that commitment includes compliance with rules, regulations, and standards governing our interaction with the government, including our disclosure and accountability regarding political contributions and expenditures.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Resilience to climate change must be prioritized by the federal government and at every level beyond the federal government. The signatories of We Are Still In share a commitment to elevating the attention and resources directed towards building climate resilience and enhancing the economic and environmental sustainability of the supply chains that power the US economy. They also recognize that action towards meeting both the short and long term goals under the Paris Agreement must ensure the safety and prosperity of American communities and competitiveness.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change adaptation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

We Are Still In is as a joint declaration of support for climate action, signed by more than 3,750 CEOs, mayors, governors, college presidents, businesses and others. The organizations they represent comprise the largest and most diverse coalition of actors ever established in pursuit of climate action, specifically in support of climate action to meet the Paris Agreement.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This effort aligns with leading global climate change action ambitions, serving to both mitigate and adapt to projected climate change scenarios. Our support of these actions is part of our strategy to achieve our own internal climate transition plan.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

WWF focuses on several issues critical to U.S. policymakers, including species conservation, ocean policy, natural resource management, climate change and international development assistance. WWF works to gain a better understanding of global conservation problems and provides new tools to help policymakers solve them. Starbucks is also a Principal Member of WWF's initiative, ReSource: Plastic. As part of WWF's vision of No Plastic in Nature by 2030, the Principal Members leverage their unique position to help drive large-scale transformative change, by improving their own plastic pollution footprint as well as influencing other key stakeholders like governments and consumers to do the same.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

We partner with WWF to secure transformative change at all levels of government in the U.S. and overseas. WWF partners with and advocates for the U.S. government, foreign governments and international institutions to protect wildlife and their habitats.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This effort aligns with leading global climate change action ambitions, serving to both mitigate and adapt to projected climate change scenarios. Our support of these actions is part of our strategy to achieve our own internal climate transition plan.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Starbucks and Conservation International have been working closely for the last 20 years to support ethically sourced coffee around the world, from creating the C.A.F.E Practices program and developing farmers loans, to designing digital traceability and assessing impact. In partnership with Conservation International, we support sound conservation policies regarding ocean health, wildlife tracking, marine resources, forest conservation, sustainable agriculture, fresh water and other crucial issues.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change adaptation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Conservation + Preservation)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

We partner with Conservation International to support education and advocacy in support of protecting nature as a source of food, fresh water, livelihoods and a stable climate. Together, we work to raise awareness about the importance of natural resource conservation.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This effort aligns with leading global climate change action ambitions, serving to both mitigate and adapt to projected climate change scenarios. Our support of these actions is part of our strategy to achieve our own internal climate transition plan.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

We partner with RE100 to communicate the compelling business case for renewables to companies, utilities, market operators, policymakers and other key influencers.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

We partner with RE100 to communicate the compelling business case for renewables to companies, utilities, market operators, policymakers and other key influencers.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This effort aligns with leading global climate change action ambitions, serving to both mitigate and adapt to projected climate change scenarios. Our support of these actions is part of our strategy to achieve our own internal climate transition plan.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Starbucks is a founding member of Ceres' Policy Network BICEP, which advocates for policies across all levels of government to advance renewable energy and fuel efficiency standards, implement sustainable transportation policies, invest in clean power sources, and achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Starbucks is a founding member of Ceres' Policy Network BICEP, as well as a member of the Ceres Company Network, which provides company members with access to experts and a range of peers and stakeholders, including investors and policymakers, to gain various perspectives and guidance in sustainability.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This effort aligns with leading global climate change action ambitions, serving to both mitigate and adapt to projected climate change scenarios. Our support of these actions is part of our strategy to achieve our own internal climate transition plan.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Starbucks and The Starbucks Foundation are working with Ocean Conservancy to leverage their employee network and community partnerships in the global effort towards a plastic-free ocean. Given their commitments to promote recycling and decrease waste within their business, Starbucks joined the Trash Free Seas Alliance® to contribute policy support and upstream solutions that can further reduce the amount of plastic entering our ocean. As a partner of the Ocean Conservancy, Starbucks helps back the fight for marine debris funding, promotes ocean acidification research, and supports key provisions of the Magnuson Stevens Act.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

We have been strategic partners with the Ocean Conservancy since 2018 as a Living Waters Partner for the International Coastal Cleanup. Starbucks contributes as part of the global movement to keep the world's beaches, waterways and the ocean clean, healthy and thriving.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This effort aligns with leading global climate change action ambitions, serving to both mitigate and adapt to projected climate change scenarios. Our support of these actions is part of our strategy to achieve our own internal climate transition plan.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify (Retail Industry Leaders Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

RILA and its members firmly believe that, in order to protect communities and economies around the world from the most disruptive impacts of climate change, effective and pragmatic public policy by the appropriate branches of U.S. government and regulatory agencies is necessary. Therefore, RILA and its members are ready and eager to partner with all relevant U.S. policymakers and government officials, including the SEC, as they look to take proactive actions consistent with their scope of authority in the important fight against climate change. RILA and its members fully support the SEC's goals of providing investors with "consistent, comparable, and reliable— and therefore decision-useful—information" about the actual and potential impacts of climate change on an issuer's business and the U.S. and global environment in which it operates when such information is material to an issuer, or to an investor's investment or voting decisions. As a member Starbucks has been involved and provided input into RILA's development of comment to the SEC regarding proposed climate change disclosure requirements.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization’s response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

	<p>Publication In mainstream reports</p> <p>Status Complete</p> <p>Attach the document SBUX 2023 Proxy Statement-1.pdf</p> <p>Page/Section reference Pages 25-36. 40-71</p> <p>Content elements Governance Strategy Risks & opportunities Emission targets Other metrics</p> <p>Comment Also see our Annual Report and GESI reports.</p>
	<p>Publication In mainstream reports</p> <p>Status Complete</p> <p>Attach the document SBUX 2023 10-K-1.pdf</p> <p>Page/Section reference Pages 2-10, 19-20</p> <p>Content elements Strategy Risks & opportunities</p> <p>Comment N/A</p>
	<p>Publication In voluntary sustainability report</p> <p>Status Complete</p> <p>Attach the document Starbucks-2022-Global-Environmental-and-Social-Impact-Report.pdf</p> <p>Page/Section reference Planet: 31-45 Supporting documents starting 64</p> <p>Content elements Governance Strategy Risks & opportunities Emissions figures Emission targets Other metrics</p> <p>Comment Also see our Annual Report and GESI reports.</p>

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization’s role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	UN Global Compact We Are Still In	<p>Starbucks has been an active participant in the UN Global Compact since 2004, joining more than 15,000 companies committed to doing business responsibly with strategies and operations aligned with the 10 Principles on human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption, and take strategic actions to advance broader societal goals.</p> <p>https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/mission</p> <p>Starbucks contributes to We Are Still In, a joint declaration of support for climate action, signed by more than 3,750 CEOs, mayors, governors, college presidents, businesses and others. The organizations they represent comprise the largest and most diverse coalition of actors ever established in pursuit of climate action, specifically in support of climate action to meet the Paris Agreement.</p>

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for providing leadership with respect to the corporate governance of Starbucks Corporation. This includes the responsibility to annually review and assess the effectiveness of the Company's environmental and social responsibility policies, goals and programs through the annual global environmental and social impact report and make recommendations as deemed appropriate based on such review and assessment. An example of a biodiversity-related decision made by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in 2020 was the approval to expand our enterprise water target. In January 2020, Starbucks set an ambitious goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations, as part of the company's multi-decade commitment to become a resource positive company. In August 2021, Starbucks expanded this goal to include global operations, agricultural supply chain, and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished and addressing some of the biggest impacts on Starbucks water footprint. In addition, Starbucks will also prioritize action in high-risk basins to support watershed health and actively address ecosystem resilience and water equity. Together, with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and by leveraging their risk assessment tool, we have prioritized the highest risk basins where immediate action is needed to build climate resilience and support long-term water security. Starbucks will begin with projects in the highest risk basins, based on the water issues and risks faced by communities and landscapes in areas where Starbucks sources and operates. Initially, this will include: Magdalena (Colombia), the Basin of the Piracicaba, Capiuari and Jundiaí rivers (Brazil), Yangtze (China), Mexico City (Mexico), San Joaquin (US), Rio Bravo (US and Mexico), and Mississippi (US).	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Other, please specify (Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices)	Other, please specify (UN Water Resilience Coalition)

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Upstream

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

Other, please specify (CAFE Practices)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

C.A.F.E. Practices, a framework we developed with Conservation International, establishes economic transparency and quality as pre-requisites for participation. Suppliers must meet Starbucks quality requirements and submit evidence of payments made throughout the coffee supply chain to demonstrate how much of the price that is paid for green coffee gets to the farmer. Moreover, the program evaluates social practices such as hiring methods and conditions, and good labor practices, environmental practices such as conservation practices related to soil, water and biodiversity, and good environmental management. On mills, the program evaluates water and energy conservation and waste management

At least 99.9% of C.A.F.E Practices farms have not converted forest into coffee production (since 2004) in the period 2017-2021, which is important to ensure that farmers are not expanding production at the cost of forests.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Upstream

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

No biodiversity assessment tools/methods used

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Other, please specify (CAFE Practices indicators)

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Governance Risks and opportunities	https://s22.q4cdn.com/869488222/files/doc_financials/2023/ar/Starbucks-2023-Proxy-Statement.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities	https://stories.starbucks.com/uploads/2023/06/Starbucks-2022-Global-Environmental-and-Social-Impact-Report.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	VP, Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company’s annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Please select	

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Please select

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Starbucks is the premier roaster, marketer, and retailer of specialty coffee in the world. Beginning in 1971, we were a roaster and retailer of whole bean and ground coffee, tea, and spices with a single store in Seattle's Pike Place Market. Today, we are privileged to connect with millions of customers every day with exceptional products and more than 35,000 retail stores in 83 markets. Formed in 1985, Starbucks Corporation's common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market ("NASDAQ") under the symbol "SBUX." Our objective is to maintain standing as one of the most recognized and respected brands in the world. To achieve this, we are focused on streamlining the business, driving growth in the U.S. and China, and expanding our global reach through the Global Coffee Alliance. Guided by our Mission and Values, our long-term plan for growth with focus and discipline is built on the belief that the pursuit of profit is not in conflict with the pursuit of doing good. Our employees, who we call partners, are at the heart of the Starbucks Experience. Beginning in 1991, we turned Starbucks employees into partners by providing the opportunity to share in the financial success of the company through Starbucks stock. Our collective efforts to build a more open, equitable and inclusive company enable us to learn, adapt, and grow. It is in our collective efforts that will determine our place as a great and enduring company, one that recognizes our responsibility as more than just making a profit.

At Starbucks, our vision to date regarding the health of the environment has been simple: sustainable coffee, served sustainably. Grounded in a history of sustainable leadership as we celebrated our 50th anniversary in fiscal 2021, we look to the future under the leadership of our chief sustainability officer with a heightened sense of urgency and conviction. We must challenge ourselves, think bigger, partner with others and do much more to take care of the planet we share. We realize the climate crisis is inextricably intertwined with the other historic crises we are grappling with, among them a global pandemic, economic inequality, and systemic racism. We agree with scientific experts who say without drastic action from everyone – governments, companies, all of us – trying to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the future will become increasingly difficult and costly. The impacts of climate change will take a toll on our supply chains, our business and more importantly, the lives of everyone involved, including coffee farmers, our suppliers, Starbucks partners (employees), customers and the members of every community we serve. We also know that leadership in sustainability takes commitment, investment, innovation, partnership, and time. For these reasons, in FY21, rooted in science, grounded in Starbucks Mission and Values, and informed by comprehensive market research and trials, Starbucks finalized 2030 environmental goals to cut our carbon, water and waste footprints by half, working from a FY19 baseline. Since that time, Starbucks carbon goal has been validated as science-based from the Science Based Targets Initiative ("SBTi"). The SBTi has confirmed that the scope 1 and scope 2 portions of our 2030 carbon target are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, the most ambitious level they validate. Starbucks also expanded its goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations to include global operations, agricultural supply chain and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished and addressing some of the biggest impacts on Starbucks's water footprint. Together, we are building Starbucks to be a great enduring company by staying true to our Mission & Values while boldly reimagining the future -- for our partners, our customers, and for our planet.

Starbucks 2022 Fiscal Year began October 4, 2021, and ended October 2, 2022.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	October 1 2021	September 30 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Austria
 Canada
 China
 Italy
 Japan
 Netherlands
 Switzerland
 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 United States of America

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US8552441094

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	Direct Operations: Freshwater is primarily used in our retail products, manufacturing, and sanitation and hygiene processes. It is considered vital to our operations because it is a key ingredient in our beverages and a necessity for operating our stores and other direct operations. We expect future water dependency in our direct operations will decrease as we strive towards our goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water withdrawal from our direct operations. Indirect Operations: Freshwater is primarily used in the operations of our licensed stores and throughout our supply chain, including in retail products, manufacturing, and sanitation and hygiene processes, as well as in the agricultural process of coffee and other commodities. Freshwater is important in the indirect operations of our licensed stores and in our supply chain, especially in the cultivation of coffee and other agricultural commodities which our Company relies on. We expect future freshwater dependency to increase in our indirect operations as droughts and increased temperatures begin to increasingly impact the sensitive bioregions our key commodities are grown in.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Not very important	Important	Direct Operations: We do not currently use recycled, brackish, and/or produced water in our store operations so it is considered not very important to the success of our business. We expect future recycled, brackish, or produced water dependency to increase as we continue with our goal to build and operate 10,000 stores in the Greener Stores framework, which highlights water efficiency and innovation, globally by 2025. Indirect Operation: In our indirect operations, water is an important input to coffee and other agricultural commodity production, and water recycling can support conservation efforts. The primary use of recycled, brackish, and produced water in our indirect operations is put towards irrigation and water efficiency efforts. We expect future recycled, brackish, or produced water dependency to increase as operations as droughts and increased temperatures begin to increasingly impact the sensitive bioregions our key commodities are grown in. We plan to continue to invest in regenerative agriculture, reforestation, forest conservation and water replenishment in our supply chain.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Monthly	We track our water withdrawals monthly through water bills. Where stores are not sub-metered or directly billed to us, we estimate our water use for those stores.	We track our water withdrawals monthly through water bills. Where stores are not sub-metered or directly billed to us, we estimate our water use for those stores.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Monthly	We track our water withdrawals by source monthly through water bills.	Starbucks water withdrawals are from third-party sources, such as municipal water supplies. Where stores are not sub-metered or directly billed to us, we estimate our water use for those stores.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Monthly	Water withdrawal quality is regularly measured and monitored via our water utility providers.	Utility providers are responsible for providing good quality fresh water that meets or exceeds local regulatory requirements and Starbucks' product quality standards.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Monthly	We track our water discharge by source monthly through water bills. Where stores are not sub-metered or directly billed to us, we estimate our water discharge for those stores.	Stores/facilities receive water bills from the local municipal suppliers, tracking water withdrawal from the municipal supply. As with households, stores do not measure actual sewer discharges to sanitary sewer, so we are billed for discharge at the withdrawal volume.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Monthly	We track our water discharge by source monthly through water bills. Where stores are not sub-metered or directly billed to us, we estimate our water discharge for those stores.	Starbucks facilities are connected to third-party sewer systems. As with households, stores/facilities do not measure actual sewer discharges to sanitary sewer, so we are billed for discharge at the withdrawal volume.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Monthly	Water discharge from 100% of our sites goes to local treatment facilities on a regular basis.	Starbucks facilities are connected to third-party sewer systems who are responsible for treatment methods applied before returning to the environment.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	Less than 1%	Yearly	Where applicable, manufacturing facilities track discharged water/effluents, including Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD).	Where applicable, manufacturing facilities track discharged water/effluents, including Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD).
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Starbucks does not discharge any emissions to water.
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The temperature of water discharge quality is not relevant to our regularly measured and monitored water aspects because it is not expected that this water aspect will become relevant in the future.
Water consumption – total volume	Not monitored	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Total volume of water consumption is not monitored. We currently do not track how much of our water goes into beverages. It is not expected that this water aspect will become monitored in the future.
Water recycled/reused	Less than 1%	Yearly	Some process water reclamation quantities in manufacturing facilities are monitored.	Some process water reclamation quantities in manufacturing facilities are monitored.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Continuously	All our stores and facilities, including manufacturing, provide WASH services for partners (employees) and customers.	Starbucks recognizes access to clean and safe water as universal right that is critical to the health and safety of our communities. Our C.A.F.E. Practices program and other supplier management programs require WASH services for their employees and is confirmed in regular compliance audits.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	23867	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Water use in our direct operations increased by approximately 5.6% in FY22 compared to FY21. At this stage in our journey towards significant operational withdrawal reductions, an increase between FY22 and FY21 is expected, especially as business activity continues to recover following the COVID-19 pandemic. While we continue to resume normal operations following the pandemic, we expect operational water withdrawals to increase. Water withdrawals also increased in FY22 due to increased purchasing of key commodities, including packaging, non-dairy milk products, food, and tea. Looking towards our long-term 2030 goals, we expect withdrawals to peak during this recovery phase and then decrease as we make progress on our goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations through water efficiency upgrades and improvements to our measurement systems.
Total discharges		Please select	Please select	Please select	Please select	Stores/facilities receive water bills from the local municipal suppliers, tracking water withdrawal from the municipal supply. As with households, stores do not measure actual sewer discharges to sanitary sewer, so we are billed for discharge at the withdrawal volume.
Total consumption		Please select	Please select	Please select	Please select	Total volume of water consumption is not monitored. We currently do not track how much of our water goes into beverages. It is not expected that this water aspect will become monitored in the future.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	WRI Aqueduct	<p>Starbucks used WRI Aqueduct to measure the baseline water stress at company-owned facilities and licensed stores, following corporate water stewardship best practice. WRI Aqueduct measures overall water risk by location; including water stress, riverine flood risk, coastal flood risk, drought risk and other physical, regulatory, and reputational indicators.</p> <p>In this assessment, water stressed areas were defined as areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress. Annual water withdrawals for each location were measured or estimated. The sum of water withdrawals for areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress was divided by the total company water withdrawal to determine the percent withdrawn from water stressed areas.</p>

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Starbucks withdraws water strictly from local water utilities or similar relevant entities. We do not directly withdraw water from fresh surface water sources.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Starbucks withdraws water strictly from local water utilities or similar relevant entities. We do not directly withdraw water from brackish surface water or seawater sources.
Groundwater – renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Renewable groundwater is not considered relevant to our water withdrawal data as Starbucks withdraws water strictly from local water utilities or similar relevant entities.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Non-renewable groundwater is not considered relevant to our water withdrawal data as Starbucks withdraws water strictly from local water utilities or similar relevant entities.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Starbucks withdraws water strictly from local water utilities or similar relevant entities. We do not directly withdraw water from produced/entrained water sources.
Third party sources	Relevant	23867	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Water use in our direct operations increased by approximately 5.6% in FY22 compared to FY21. At this stage in our journey towards significant operational withdrawal reductions, an increase between FY22 and FY21 is expected, especially as business activity continues to recover following the COVID-19 pandemic. While we continue to resume normal operations following the pandemic, we expect operational water withdrawals to increase. Water withdrawals also increased in FY22 due to increased purchasing of key commodities, including packaging, non-dairy milk products, food, and tea. Looking towards our long-term 2030 goals, we expect withdrawals to peak during this recovery phase and then decrease as we make progress on our goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations through water efficiency upgrades and improvements to our measurement systems.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Third-party destinations	Relevant		Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Starbucks facilities are connected to third-party sewer systems. As with households, stores/facilities do not measure actual sewer discharges to sanitary sewer, so we are billed for discharge at the withdrawal volume.

W1.2j

(W1.2) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Secondary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Primary treatment only	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant		Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Unknown	Starbucks facilities are connected to third-party sewer systems. As with households, stores/facilities do not measure actual sewer discharges to sanitary sewer, so we are billed for discharge at the withdrawal volume. Because Starbucks does not use any substances that would warrant treatment, all of company-operated volumes are discharged without treatment and do not have to comply with any regulatory or voluntary standards.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	3277400000	23867	1373193.11182805	In 2020, Starbucks set an ambitious goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations. In 2021, we expanded this goal to include global operations, agricultural supply chain, and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished. We expect long-term revenue and income growth; revenue should stay consistent or increase. We anticipate our total water withdrawal efficiency to increase alongside our stewardship and growth targets.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	N/A

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

- Supplier dependence on water
- Supplier impacts on water availability
- Supplier impacts on water quality

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

Please explain

We require our coffee suppliers to report on water management on the farm and processing mills under our C.A.F.E. Practices sourcing program because water usage and quality has a direct impact on the unique ecosystems that are suitable for growing coffee. Suppliers are incentivized to report as Starbucks is committed to 100% ethically sourced coffee in partnership with Conservation International. Those that fail to report or be successfully audited risk losing their supplier relationship with Starbucks, the world's largest coffeehouse company. Starbucks pays premiums that support farmer profitability above commercial market price. These premiums are driven by the fact we buy premium quality coffee that is verified as ethically sourced by C.A.F.E. Practice standards. We also pay additional premiums to reward supply chains that reach the highest performance level and show continuous improvement in C.A.F.E. Practices.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts	<Not Applicable>

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement

Other, please specify (C.A.F.E Practices)

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

Please select

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Off-site third-party audit

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

We are continuously improving this program by working with groups such as Conservation International to measure the true impact our purchasing programs have on participating farmers, producers, and communities touched by our business. When Starbucks is notified of zero tolerance violations, we take immediate action, conducting an investigation which could lead to suspending the commercial relationship with a farm until the case has been clarified. The implementation of a corrective action plan and the actual correction of any zero tolerance criteria is then re-evaluated by an approved third-party verification organization. Evidence shows that farmers participating in the program have higher productivity than the country averages. which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Incentivization

Details of engagement

Incentivize demonstrable progress against targets on water withdrawals in your supplier relationship management

Offer financial incentives to suppliers reducing your operational water impacts through the products they supply to you

Offer financial incentives to suppliers improving water management and stewardship across their own operations and supply chain

% of suppliers by number

76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

Please select

Rationale for your engagement

Traditional coffee processing is water intensive. With 200,000 wet mills in Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practice supply chain, Starbucks has an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers. Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices is a coffee verification program that is used by Starbucks to ensure ethical sourcing of coffee since 2004. For the past 20 years Starbucks and Conservation International (CI) have worked together to promote cultivation of coffee in a manner that protects biodiversity and improves the livelihood of coffee farmers. The partnership is focused on supporting growers of shade coffee in areas of high biodiversity and promoting the use of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.

Wet mills are used in C.A.F.E. Practices supply chains to separate the fruit of the coffee cherry from the coffee bean. By using eco-wet mills, Starbucks has an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The C.A.F.E. Practices environmental leadership portion of verification evaluates coffee farms on soil, water and biodiversity conservation practices and good environmental management. Our measures of success are the productivity of participating farmers and the percentage of certified suppliers. Evidence shows that farmers participating in the program have higher productivity than the country averages, which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Other measures of success include the extent of wet mill best practices of participating farms and investment in water efficiency innovation. On mills, the program evaluates water and energy conservation as well as waste management and good labor practices. 95% is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices large and medium farms maintaining buffer zones alongside all water bodies in the period 2017-2019. 92.5% is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices wet mills managing solid wastes in a way that do not contaminate the local environment. 90.1% is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices wet mills composting by-product. Conserving water by directly investing in new ecological wet mills (eco-mills) for C.A.F.E. Practice farms. In FY21, Starbucks contracted more than 1,200 eco-mills that have been distributed to coffee farms in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Kenya, and Rwanda. In FY22, Starbucks contracted additional centralized eco-mills, expanding the scope of the effort to additional countries including Honduras and Uganda. The preliminary results have demonstrated up to 90% water savings is possible in coffee processing using the new equipment.

Investing to make current water processing technology and machinery even more efficient. Through Starbucks Tryer Center, we are working with suppliers to explore improvements to existing water processing machinery and technology. Through our Farmer Support Centers, we are conducting research and gathering insights from farmers to inform future machine design and operations. In FY22, we have been working with our suppliers to evaluate any impact that changes to processing may have on quality. Results are showing that eliminating traditional fermentation and the use of water saving equipment is not impacting coffee quality in the countries where we are deploying new equipment.

Comment

Despite the easing of challenges brought on by the pandemic to verify and transport coffee, we did see minor pandemic related impacts continue in FY22 though significant improvements were seen from the previous year

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Encourage/incentivize innovation to reduce water impacts in products and services

Encourage/incentivize suppliers to work collaboratively with other users in their river basins toward sustainable water management

Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

% of suppliers by number

Please select

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

Please select

Rationale for your engagement

Land-use change and deforestation are among the greatest climate risks facing the coffee industry. We are committed to pursuing zero net deforestation across our coffee supply chain. Building on initiatives launched in FY21 with Conservation International in Huila, Colombia and San Martin, Peru, Starbucks continued its efforts to protect and restore critical forests that coffee communities depend on in FY22.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Working with more than 16 coffee farming communities, Starbucks and Conservation International supported training and education for farmers on more sustainable practices and helped farmers monitor carbon and water impacts on and around their farms. The goal of these projects is not only to achieve carbon neutrality, but also to enhance freshwater ecosystems and biodiversity. Our support of farmers extends into the community as we work together to build capacity of local plant nurseries, advance community and stakeholder engagement, and work to improve the water quality in surrounding water sheds. Starbucks Farmer Support Centers also play an important role in coffee communities to promote biodiversity and support restoration activities. For example, the Colombia Farmer Support Center distributed 38,000 native trees to farms in FY22. These trees are critical to restore conservation areas, support improved shade management systems, and to protect water resources. We also engaged customers in Colombia by offering a promotion that donated a portion of the sales of packaged coffee to purchase tree seedlings for local coffee farmers. Through this promotion, 1,500 native trees were donated to farmers located in Nariño, Colombia

Comment

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder

Other, please specify (Global Value Chain)

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce water impacts in products and services

Encourage stakeholders to work collaboratively with other users in their river basins toward sustainable water management

Rationale for your engagement

From the merchandise on our shelves, to the furniture in our stores and the aprons worn by our baristas, Starbucks cares about the way in which these products are made and about the workers who make them. Our sourcing teams work directly with a diverse set of suppliers who share our commitment to ethical sourcing and social and environmental standards. We are committed to conducting business responsibly and supporting the communities where we operate, from sourcing beans to delivering coffee to your cup. Helping people thrive helps ensure the long-term sustainability of the premium products we provide. Whether it's arabica coffee, tea, cocoa or manufactured goods, we're committed to offering ethically purchased and responsibly produced products of the highest quality.

As part of our FY18 environmental baseline report, we identified that 98% of our water is embedded in our indirect activities and purchases. In 2020, we announced that we would conserve or replenish 50% of the water withdrawn from our operations and coffee production by FY30 compared to FY19. In FY22, we expanded this goal to include global operations and licensed stores, agricultural supply chain, and packaging.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Our methods of engagement with our value chain range from developing farmer support initiatives to leading industry-wide collaboration. Starbucks was a founding member of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge (SCC) in 2015 as part of an industry collaboration to make coffee the world's first sustainable agricultural product. The challenge is convening the sector to sustain the future supply of coffee while ensuring the prosperity and well-being of farmers and workers and conserving nature. Members, which represent the partners that are engaged with our value chain, include coffee producers, retailers, traders, roasters, importers, industry associations, governments, donor agencies and other NGOs that are building a roadmap for achieving a fully sustainable coffee sector. The SCC's vision, and measures of engagement success, are embedded within the following sustainable practices: Ensure coffee contributes to improved income and profitability for the 25 million coffee producers, workers and their families; Implement sustainable agricultural practices to triple productivity on existing 10 million hectares of coffee to sustain supply and enable the sector to meet rising consumption and the growing demand for coffee in a socially and environmentally responsible way; Prevent the clearing of one additional hectare of high conservation-value forest or depleting other natural resources for enhanced coffee production.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	N/A

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants	<Not Applicable>	Starbucks does not use any potential water pollutants in our direct operations.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

External consultants

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Status of ecosystems and habitats

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Local communities

NGOs

Regulators

Suppliers

Water utilities at a local level

Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

In 2022, Starbucks conducted a baseline water stress assessment to identify water risks at company-owned facilities and licensed stores. The scope was global and comprehensive of store operations, manufacturing, distribution, and corporate facilities. The assessment addresses current and future issues with water, including water stress, riverine flood risk, coastal flood risk, drought risk and other physical, regulatory, and reputational indicators.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment

Every three years or more

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Other

Tools and methods used

WWF Water Risk Filter

External consultants

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Water regulatory frameworks

Status of ecosystems and habitats

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Local communities

NGOs

Regulators

Suppliers
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

In 2020, Starbucks partnered with World Wildlife Fund to conduct a comprehensive water risk assessment of all key commodities. The scope was global and comprehensive of store operations, manufacturing, and agricultural supply chains. Through our partnership with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), we're leveraging WWF's Water Risk tool to map our highest risk basins and better understand the challenges in those basins across origin countries and store communities, helping ensure long-term access to freshwater. The report addresses all current and future issues with water, including climate change, drought, scarcity, and quality. Conservation International (CI) conducts Impact Assessments about the impacts of CAFE Practices. The Impact Assessment focuses on global participation and performance in C.A.F.E Practices. While C.A.F.E. Practices includes over 200 indicators, Key Performance Indicators have been identified as critical topics to demonstrate performance and impact of the program in three key categories Economic, Environmental, and Social. Regional findings and observations in the program are also included to understand context differences and associated challenges. CI's latest Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practices Impact Assessment covers 2017-2019.

Value chain stage

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

Frequency of assessment

Every three years or more

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Other

Tools and methods used

WWF Water Risk Filter

External consultants

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Status of ecosystems and habitats

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Local communities

NGOs

Regulators

Suppliers

Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

In 2020, Starbucks partnered with World Wildlife Fund to conduct a comprehensive water risk assessment. The scope was global and comprehensive of store operations, manufacturing, and agricultural supply chains. The report addresses all current and future issues with water, including climate change, drought, scarcity, and quality across all of our commodities. We have prioritized the highest risk basins where immediate action is needed to build climate resilience and support long-term water security. Starbucks will begin with projects in the highest risk basins, based on the water issues and risks faced by communities and landscapes in areas where Starbucks sources and operates. Initially, this will be including Magdalena (Colombia), the Basin of the Piracicaba, Capivari and Jundiaí rivers (Brazil), Yangtze (China), Mexico City (Mexico), San Joaquin (US), Rio Bravo (US and Mexico), and Mississippi (US).

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	<p>Starbucks Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular meetings, general oversight of executives' management of relevant risks. Starbucks Risk Committee maintains the enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. This includes a review of enterprise risks assessments and risk-mitigation activities managed by designated risk owners. As a part of ERM, designated risk owners debrief the Audits and Compliance Committee within the Board quarterly.</p> <p>Annually we conduct an ERM assessment to prioritize and assess key enterprise risks. This includes facilitated discussions with relevant stakeholders for each risk that focuses on the alignment of risk drivers and gaps, and mitigation activities.</p> <p>We conduct annual baseline water stress assessments on company-owned retail, corporate, manufacturing, distribution facilities, and licensed stores using the WRI Aqueduct tool. Aqueduct measures overall water risk by location; including water stress, riverine flood risk, coastal flood risk, drought risk + other physical, regulatory, and reputational indicators. Water stressed areas were defined as areas with high/extremely high baseline water stress that have potential challenges with water availability at a basin level.</p>	<p>The relevant functional areas evaluate water-related risks and develop strategies to address risk drivers that may pose a threat to our core business. Risk evaluation is done together with relevant business units and functions during the annual strategic planning cycle. Starbucks updates sustainability targets and goals in a 5-year cadence, or more frequently as needed, to ensure we continue to address the most relevant issues and maintain our leadership position in sustainability.</p> <p>Emerging impacts of climate change have been identified to pose a risk to our supplier and direct operations. In response, we worked with WWF and Quantis to quantify our global operational and supply chain footprint in 2019. WWF's comprehensive physical, regulatory, and reputational risk Water Risk Filter focused on the impacts of water issues on our key commodities, including the projected change in water discharge and drought. Results show that water usage in dairy and nut farming and dairy manure management are significant drivers for water risk. The analysis illustrates consistently high-risk basins in the US across food commodities, with our greatest water risks linked to agricultural practices, suggesting risks to suppliers, local communities, and other water users related to our agricultural supply chain. Beverages are the top contributor to water withdrawal due to their water intense process, which impacts our local employees and their water utilities.</p>	<p>Annually, Starbucks conducts an ERM assessment led by internal audits to re-evaluate and re-baseline all identified risks. This assessment includes facilitated discussions with relevant stakeholders for each risk that focuses on the alignment of risk drivers and gaps, as well as the understanding of mitigation pathways. The Sustainability team, EC, and GSTF evaluate water-related risks and develop strategies to address emerging factors that pose a threat to our core business as part of the company-wide risk identification and management process.</p> <p>Water-related risks are viewed in the context of the market and stakeholders, from employees and water utilities to suppliers and impacted local communities. Identified water risks not only impact the material wellbeing of our supplier and direct operations, but everyone that relies on those basins. Identifying the areas of water stress that affects water availability and quality at the local level allows us to target water conservation and reduction initiatives. We'll improve watershed health in high-risk basins, such as water availability, quality, access and climate impact projects. Water challenges differ across communities, and we commit to addressing improvements through inclusive engagement with communities and stakeholders via hyper local approaches.</p>	<p>Starbucks uses financial risk and science-based assessments to guide our approach to risk response. The status of our mitigations initiatives to address identified risks are reported annually to the risk committee. During each cycle, and throughout the year, we collaboratively discuss how the future sustainability goals will evolve. Starbucks updates sustainability targets and goals in a 5-year cadence, or more frequently as needed, to ensure we continue to address the most relevant issues and maintain our leadership position in sustainability. In 2021, Starbucks confirmed its aspiration to become resource positive, the process was informed by a comprehensive, data-driven environmental footprint of carbon emissions, water use and waste in Starbucks global operations and supply chain, recent risk evaluation performed by internal sustainability stakeholders, and a water strategy stakeholder dialogue facilitated by Ceres.</p> <p>With the results of our water-related assessments and partnerships, we'll achieve our updated target by expanding water conservation and replenishment to include agricultural supply chains, global operations, and packaging, investing in watershed health improvements in highest risk basins, promoting equity and resiliency through WASH, and collaborating for sustainable change. We'll monitor risks throughout our commodity supply chains and will continue to support farmers and their communities with the resources to mitigate and adapt to emerging changes.</p>

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
 No

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Starbucks evaluates climate-related risks based the financial and strategic consequences that could negatively affect our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations or the trading price of our common stock. Our risk team conducts financial material assessments when identifying core enterprise risks. For CDP reporting purposes, Starbucks defines a substantive or strategic financial impact to be risks that, should they occur or continue to occur, would impact our business, financial condition, operations, and the trading price of our common stock in a material and adverse way, such as impacting a significant number of stores in a region, as well as changes which would require significant capital investment. For example, drought conditions in Brazil have and, given continued drought conditions, are predicted to continue to impact coffee prices. Because of the significance of coffee beans to our operations, combined with our ability to only partially mitigate future price risk through purchasing practices and hedging activities, increases in the cost of high-quality arabica coffee beans could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. In addition, if we are not able to purchase sufficient quantities of green coffee due to any of the above factors or due to a worldwide or regional shortage, we may not be able to fulfill the demand for our coffee, which could have a material adverse impact on our business operations and financial performance.

While the financial impact of such events has not been significant enough to deem them a financial risk, we recognize global water challenges across local communities and aim to provide good community water stewardship to mitigate additional risk. Traditional coffee processing is water intensive. In FY21, Starbucks announced a goal to conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50%. With 200,000 wet mills in Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practice supply chain to separate coffee fruit from coffee beans, Starbucks has an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers. In FY21, Starbucks contracted more than 1,200 eco-mills for coffee farms in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Kenya and Rwanda. In FY22, Starbucks contracted additional centralized eco-mills, expanding the scope of the effort to additional countries including Honduras and Uganda. As part of these efforts, Starbucks Mexico, in collaboration with the Starbucks Farmer Support Center located in Chiapas, is partnering with Fondo para la Paz I.A.P, a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the development and well-being of indigenous communities in Mexico, to install an ecological coffee wet mill, which will support more than 9,600 coffee growers annually within the cooperative. Preliminary results have demonstrated up to 90% water savings is possible in coffee processing using the new equipment. In FY22, we have been carefully studying and working with our suppliers to evaluate any impact that changes to processing may have on quality. Results are showing that eliminating traditional fermentation and the use of water saving equipment is not impacting coffee quality in the countries where we are deploying new equipment.

W4.2b

(W4.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	We rely on local municipal water systems for water to operate our stores and are a relatively small proportion of each system's customer base. Any operational supply risk would be due to a risk of supply to the municipality, and we do not have specific information on risk to this level of detail.

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	We have evaluated the risk that current and anticipated water-related climate impacts pose to our coffee supply and determined there is not quantifiable risk at this time. The key risks considered were storms, changing rainfall patterns, climate change, etc. and their impact on coffee supply. However, modelling of impact of climate change (such IPCC Fourth Assessment 2050 estimates) indicates that impacts are projected to materialize slowly, which we believe will allow us to adapt and mitigate. Climate change is compounding many issues faced by coffee communities (deforestation, water shortages, decreasing yields, rainfall pattern changes) and the effects vary by region and also effect water. As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is always assessing the implications of climate change on its core commodity. In FY21, Starbucks launched programs in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, and Kenya to focus on on-farm carbon mitigation in our supply chain, leveraging precision agronomy to support better soil health and fertilizer management. In addition to investing in new, water-conserving wet mills, Starbucks worked with farmers to gather more than 23,000 soil and foliar samples to inform soil health. In FY22, we continued to provide financial support to promote soil analysis as a mechanism for farmers to understand soil nutrition requirements, replacing generic fertilizer recommendations with a specific recommendation for producers. Building on our efforts last year, 13,811 additional soil samples were processed across six priority countries. Based on the success of these initial pilots, Starbucks expanded the program to Colombia and launching a new, holistic sustainability project with 100 small-holder farmers in Nariño, Colombia. Over a five years, the Nariño project will combine the best of Starbucks knowledge and resources on regenerative agriculture, precision agronomy and farm economics. Farmers will receive hands-on support including customized, in-depth agricultural and business education and training to best manage their crops and land. They will also receive new equipment and facilities to optimize for reduced water use. This project and partnership will help farmers increase their productivity, quality and profitability while decreasing the environmental footprint generated from coffee growing and processing.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

We work with our coffee, cacao, and tea farmers to support water efficiency and watershed protection as a strategic effort to ensure the sustainability and longevity of the commodities that our core business line relies on. For example, C.A.F.E. Practices, our guide for coffee farmers and processors, includes strategies to protect water resources and reduce usage. C.A.F.E. Practices ensures that all coffee is grown and processed in a manner that not only minimizes impacts, but also contributes positively to the environment. Many of the coffee growing regions overlap with areas rich in biodiversity—called Key Biodiversity Areas. By encouraging sustainable farming, Starbucks helps to alleviate pressures on these valuable habitats while supporting livelihoods. Specific to water, this requires water use and conservation as well as water body protection. With 200,000 wet mills in Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practice supply chain, Starbucks has an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers. In FY21, Starbucks purchased more than 1,200 eco-mills that have been distributed to coffee farms in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Kenya, and Rwanda. In FY22, Starbucks contracted additional centralized eco-mills, expanding the scope of the effort to additional countries including Honduras and Uganda. The preliminary results have demonstrated up to 90% water savings is possible in coffee processing using the new equipment. The result has been up to 80% water savings in coffee processing where installed. Through Starbucks Tryer Center, we are working with suppliers to explore improvements to existing water processing machinery and technology. Meanwhile, through our Farmer Support Centers, we are conducting research and gathering insights from farmers to inform future machine design and operations. As part of Starbucks long-term water strategy, the company will develop water replenishment projects at Origin, with a focus on communities and basins with high water risk.

Estimated timeframe for realization

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

While we do not have the potential financial impact figure at this time, Starbucks plans to work with existing industry stakeholders to maximize the impact of its efforts while right sizing its financial commitment to the coffee, cocoa, and tea industries' long-term resilience. Better water management will provide resilience to our farmers if water availability declines. This would help to mitigate price increases related to short supply of coffee as a result of climate change.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Store operational water savings projects have been being implemented since 2008 when we began removing dipperwells in favor of a metered version. Reducing water usage in stores is considered a strategic opportunity as it will save money and increase brand reputation as a leader in water stewardship. Seeking methods to reduce water use and increase efficiency drive innovation such as development of improved spoon rinsing fixture (vs dipper wells), low flow toilets, faucet aerators, and high efficiency dishwashers. In 2018, Starbucks committed to design, build and operate 10,000 "Greener Stores" globally by 2025. Through our open-source Starbucks Greener Stores framework, developed in partnership with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and in collaboration with other nongovernmental organizations, we have created a new benchmark in retail for design, construction and operation. In FY22, our fourth year of certifying stores, we had 3,508 stores certified and our work also focused on continuous improvement in the program, launch of innovation measurements and global expansion. Building on the success of our first Greener Store opening outside of North America in Shanghai, in September 2021, we opened Japan's first Greener Store in Tokyo in November 2021, which will help inform Starbucks Greener Stores expansion across Japan, and the first Starbucks Greener Store opened in Chile in June 2022. With performance-based standards that incorporate design and extend throughout the life of a store, "Starbucks Greener Stores" focus on deploying technologies and practices that ultimately deliver 30 percent water savings and 25 percent avoided energy over historic store design practices. As part of our commitment to open-source educational materials, Starbucks launched the Greener Store Practitioner course on Starbucks Global Academy in FY22 to make the Greener Stores program more accessible to retailers around the world. The course features educational content on sustainability that is broadly applicable and shares the fundamental structure of Greener Stores. Starbucks will translate the course into multiple languages through 2024 and is committed to sharing insights through the Starbucks Global Academy platform as we work to continue to grow and scale the program globally.

Starbucks has opened 52 Greener Stores in Latin America and the Caribbean, five in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, five in Asia-Pacific, 18 in Japan and eight in China.

Estimated timeframe for realization

4 to 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low-medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Starbucks does not have a financial figure to disclose for this opportunity, however, we recognize efficiency efforts as a mean to reduce energy and water consumption to lessen environmental impact and encourage cost savings.

Type of opportunity

Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased sales of existing products/services

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Starbucks method of supporting global access to water and sanitation presents a strategic opportunity to benefit from increased sales of existing products while giving back to communities. Ethos Water began as a social venture startup with the goal of providing people in developing countries with access to clean water. For every bottle of Ethos® water sold in the United States, 5 cents (.10CN in Canada) is directed to the Ethos® Water Fund to help finance water programs around the world, including humanitarian programs in coffee-growing communities, providing clean, safe water to those in need. The Starbucks Foundation also supports water initiatives and projects in coffee growing regions. Donation drives customer purchase of Ethos Water, and funding of water projects in coffee, tea, and cacao source regions increases brand value and social license to operate both in source regions and Ethos sales regions. Also, Starbucks announced in 2018 a partnership with Nobel Prize laureate Malala Yousafzai's organization, Malala Fund to promote girls' education and expand leadership opportunities for young women in coffee and tea growing communities in India and Latin America. Projects include improving access to education and agricultural training, microfinance and microcredit services, improving biodiversity conservation, and increasing levels of health, nutrition and water sanitation and access to clean water through the Ethos® Water Fund. The Starbucks Foundation aims to promote leadership opportunities for women and families in coffee, tea and cocoa growing communities to break down barriers to education, clean water and sanitation, and economic opportunities. We reached our target of advancing leadership and economic opportunities for 250,000 women and families in origin communities by 2025 in March 2022. Over \$7.38 million has been granted to help support water, sanitation and hygiene education programs in water-stressed countries – helping over 430,000 people around the world. For World Water Day 2020, The Starbucks Foundation awarded a grant to Planet Water Foundation to provide access to clean, safe drinking water and handwashing stations for communities in Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. This grant was made possible through contributions from the sales of Ethos Water in Starbucks stores.

Estimated timeframe for realization

4 to 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low-medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Since 2005, The Starbucks Foundation has made significant grants to non-profit organizations working to provide access to clean, safe water and related programs, which have impacted over 500,000 people around the world. The Starbucks Foundation's Origin Grants help these communities continue to break down barriers to education, promote clean water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and create economic opportunities for women and girls. The Starbucks Foundation exceeded its original goal of empowering 250,000 women and girls by 2025 and now aims to empower 1 million women and girls by 2030. Since announcing its original aspiration in 2018, the Foundation has positively impacted nearly 340,000 women and girls in origin communities. In FY22, the Foundation awarded nine grants totaling nearly \$3 million in seven countries, including its first-ever origin grants focused on women farmers in Brazil and Mexico.

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy, but it is not publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	<p>Description of business dependency on water</p> <p>Description of business impact on water</p> <p>Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives</p> <p>Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations</p> <p>Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain</p> <p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace</p> <p>Reference to company water-related targets</p> <p>Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change</p> <p>Other, please specify (Building and Design Standards)</p>	<p>In 2020, we announced a bold aspiration to be a resource positive company. This aspiration is grounded in Starbucks mission to acknowledge and address our business dependency and impact on our planet's resources, including water. By embracing a longer-term economic, equitable and planetary value proposition for our company, we will create greater value for all stakeholders. We set a target for 50% of our water withdrawal for direct operations and coffee production will be conserved or replenished by FY30 compared to FY19 with a focus on communities and basins with high water risk. In March 2021, to protect the resiliency of this supply chain, the people that make it possible, and the planet we all share, Starbucks set goals to achieve carbon neutral green coffee and conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50% by 2030. In 2021, Starbucks expanded this goal to include global operations, agricultural supply chain, and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished and addressing some of the biggest impacts on Starbucks water footprint. With 200,000 wet mills in Starbucks CAFE Practice supply chain, Starbucks has an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers. Starbucks will achieve 50% conservation in water usage in coffee at origin by 2030 by: Conserving water by directly investing in new ecological wet mills for CAFE Practice farms (92% CAFÉ Practices wet mills manage processing waste to ensure it does not contaminate the local environment); Investing to make current water processing technology and machinery even more efficient; and Developing water replenishment projects in coffee communities. Starbucks has also joined the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate, as well as the Water Resilience Coalition to elevate our corporate water agenda and partner with other leading companies on collective action projects in key basins around the world. Starbucks operational water policy encompasses Water Supply, Waste Water Disposal, and Water Treatment Standards, as well as commitments to water efficiency and WASH practices, on a company-wide level. According to Starbucks water policy, all consumed water must: Be potable; Meet Starbucks water safety and testing standards; Meet Starbucks water quality standards.</p>

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Board-level committee	<p>The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for providing leadership with respect to the corporate governance of Starbucks Corporation. This includes the responsibility to annually review and assess the effectiveness of our environmental and social responsibility (including water-related issues) policies, goals and programs through the annual Global Social Impact Performance Report and make recommendations based on such review and assessment." An example of a water-related decision made by the NCGC in 2022 was the approval to invest in water replenishment and WASH projects in high-risk basins, to help support watershed health, ecosystem resilience and water equity. As part of this strategy, our goal is to empower 5 million people with enhanced water access, sanitation and hygiene through community-driven solutions with a focus on women, girls and marginalized groups. In FY22, we provided nearly \$2 million to support new and ongoing water replenishment and WASH projects in Brazil, Colombia, China, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and several projects in the United States. This includes the investment of RMB 3 million to initiate the Qiandao Lake water replenishment project, in partnership with The Nature Conservancy, and with the support of the local government. Through this initiative, Starbucks seeks to develop water replenishment into a viable and effective nature-based solution that complements existing water conservation efforts, with potential for adaptation to other critical water basins across China. The project features 2 scientifically proven strategies for improving water quality, tailored to the unique characteristics of the local natural ecosystem including the promotion of sustainable agriculture to reduce soil erosion and surface runoff and wetlands restoration that naturally filters off pollutants while enhancing local biodiversity. Qiandao Lake supplies drinking water to approximately 10 million people across Zhejiang Province.</p>

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding strategy	The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular board and committee meetings, general oversight of executives’ management of risks relevant to the Company. This includes oversight of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks, including water-related issues. A fundamental part of risk oversight is not only understanding the material risks a company faces and the steps management is taking to manage those risks, but also understanding what level of risk is appropriate for the company. Starbucks chief executive officer (ceo) has general charge and supervision of the business and strategic direction of the Company and sits on the Board of Directors. As the highest management-level position with responsibility for water-related issues, the ceo meets monthly with the chief sustainability officer (cso) to discuss global sustainability strategies and initiatives across the enterprise. The ceo relays the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight to the Board. Starbucks ceo has tasked the Environmental Council and the Global Sustainability Task Force with actualizing the company’s sustainability initiatives, the progress of which is overseen by the cso. The ceo meets with the cso monthly to discuss global sustainability strategies and updates on ESG issues across the organization. The ceo is updated on water-related issues, including risk management components, sporadically throughout these regular meetings. The Environmental Council and Global Sustainability Task Force, which are tasked with the developing and realizing sustainability initiatives by the ceo, also create content for regular updates to leadership. The ceo then shares these progress updates with the Board. In FY21, the ceo announced the finalization of Starbucks’ long-term ESG strategy. Also in FY21, Starbucks joined the UN CEO Water Mandate and Water Resilience Coalition.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	We value directors with experience in environmental and climate change topics strengthens the board’s oversight and assures that strategic business imperatives and long-term value creation for shareholders are achieved within a responsible and sustainable business model. We also seek directors with domestic and international experience in corporate responsibility, sustainability, and public policy to help us address significant public policy issues, adapt to different business and regulatory environments, and facilitate our work with various governmental entities and non-governmental organizations all over the world. Within our board of directors nominated for election at our 2023 Annual Meeting, five of our nominees have identified key experience, qualifications, and attributes in environmental or water reduction experience including having cultivated packaging and recycling initiatives, overseeing environmental sustainability efforts, managing environmental impact, and addressing corporate and environmental responsibility including water-related issues.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing future trends in water demand

Assessing water-related risks and opportunities

Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Annually

Please explain

Starbucks chief executive officer (ceo) has general charge and supervision of the business and strategic direction of the Company and sits on the Board of Directors. As the highest management-level position with responsibility for water-related issues, the ceo meets monthly with the chief sustainability officer (cso) to discuss global sustainability strategies and initiatives across the enterprise. Overseeing all of Starbucks sustainability programs for integrity, effectiveness, and impact, the cso regularly updates the ceo with the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight for the ceo to bring to the Board’s attention.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide Incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In FY22, we continued implementation of our executive compensation programs, which were updated in 2021 to prioritize sustainability and creating inclusive and diverse teams. To align with our vision of giving back more than we take from the planet, and to ensure the sustainability of coffee and other materials that are vital to our business operations, the annual bonus program for FY22 included a 10% of the overall bonus payout calculation for Starbucks senior vice president and above population is linked to planet-positive results and another 10% of the overall bonus payout calculation was tied to fostering an inclusive environment where all employees feel valued and included, as we believe the strength, diversity, and inclusiveness of our workforce are integral to our global brand's success.

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – product use	Starbucks ceo is responsible for tasking the Global Environmental Council with realizing the company's sustainability initiatives, as well as overseeing ESG efforts on a company-wide level. Due to leadership changes in FY22, the interim ceo received a base salary of only \$1, was not eligible to earn an annual cash incentive award under the Annual Incentive Bonus Plan. Our broader FY22 executive program payouts are aligned with our business performance. Each of our NEOs who was eligible to earn an annual cash incentive award under the annual Executive Management Bonus Plan would have earned an award based on our financial and operational results, progress against our ESG initiatives, and their individual performance. However, given our overall financial and operational performance in FY22 and given that transformation efforts under our Reinvention Plan remain ongoing, our Compensation Committee elected not to pay any such awards for F22. However, in FY21, the ceo was compensated through a cash bonus for his role in launching the Narino Columbia coffee supply chain pilot, teaching 100 local farmers the latest climate and water education, soil, and fertilizer analysis techniques and coffee cultivation and business practices, including the incorporation of new technologies like eco-pulpers that use less water in the coffee-production process.	We promote ethical leadership and business practices to deliver our very best in all we do, while holding ourselves accountable for results. Our board and its committees are responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of our global environmental and social impact strategy. We govern our sustainability commitments through the Global Environmental Council, which is comprised of senior leaders across Starbucks whose compensation is tied to performance against our goals. We continue to implement an executive compensation program that includes benchmarks for achieving sustainability goals and building inclusive and diverse teams. All Starbucks partners are governed by internal policies addressing ethics and human rights issues, including Anti-Harassment, Anti-Discrimination, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts & Entertainment, Anti-Bribery, and Equal Employment Opportunity. And, we practice rigorous data collection, including third-party data verification, to ensure our reporting is accurate and representative of the great strides we are making to support our partners, customers, communities, and planet.
Non-monetary reward	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – supply chain Improvements in water efficiency – product use Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on water-related issues Implementation of water-related community project Supply chain engagement		The cso reports directly to the evp, chief marketing officer, and oversees and coordinates the efforts of the Environmental Council (EC), through the ceo's directives to actualize the company's sustainability initiatives. The cso meets with the ceo once a month to provide updates on the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight for the ceo to bring to the Board's attention. The cso is scheduled to formally report to the Board at least once a year. The cso is rewarded with non-monetary rewards based on water-related management and progress towards and achievement of water-related goals through achievement of personal and professional development goals.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, responsible for the review of environmental and social responsibility policies and programs, is tasked with reviewing corporate contributions and payments on an annual basis to ensure alignment with our water policy and values. We have a responsibility to advocate policies that support the health of our business, our partners and communities. Our Government Affairs team has increasingly emphasized the development, analysis, and management of water-related public policy initiatives and activities, which are critical for informing direction for our public policy and government relations objectives and stakeholder engagement. We adopted a policy to provide more transparency about our corporate political contributions and expenditures. Starbucks is committed to compliance with rules, regulations, and standards governing our interaction with the government, including our disclosure and accountability regarding political contributions and expenditures.

Grants from The Starbucks Foundation support nonprofit organizations working to expand access to clean water, hygiene and sanitation around the world. In FY22, The Starbucks Foundation supported programs to help expand household and community water access in coffee-growing communities, water towers installed by Starbucks partners in 10 countries in Asia and Latin America, and mobile shower programs that bring WASH services to individuals experiencing homelessness in U.S. cities.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

SBUX 2023 Proxy Statement (1).pdf

SBUX 2023 10-K (1).pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Starbucks recognizes the need to incorporate water-related issues into our long-term business objectives to ensure the sustainability and longevity of the crops, regions, and communities our business relies on. Water issues such as availability, quality, and access are all included in our considerations, by way of consumption and sanitation best-practices. For an example of how these aspects are integrated into our strategic business plan, we formalized a target to conserve or replenish water in global operations, agricultural supply chain, and packaging by 50% by FY30 compared to FY19. To achieve 50% conservation in water usage, we plan on conserving water by directly investing in ecological wet mills, investing to make current water processing infrastructure more efficient, and developing water replenishment projects in coffee communities: • In FY22, Starbucks contracted additional centralized eco-mills in Honduras and Uganda. The preliminary results have demonstrated up to 90% water savings is possible in coffee processing using the new equipment. • We are working with suppliers to explore improvements to existing water processing machinery and technology. Through our Farmer Support Centers, we are conducting research and gathering insights from farmers to inform future machine design and operations. • As part of Starbucks long-term water strategy, the company will develop water replenishment projects at Origin, with a focus on communities and basins with high water risk.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Water-related issues are integrated into our strategy for achieving long-term objectives (of 5-10 years) to ensure the sustainability and longevity of our key commodities. Water issues incorporated include water conservation, replenishment, erosion and drought prevention, and maintenance of adequate availability, quality, and access. As an example of how these issues are integrated into our strategy for achieving long-term objectives, water stewardship is a key component to our C.A.F.E. Practice certification program for coffee. C.A.F.E. Practices focused on supporting growers of shade coffee in areas of high biodiversity and promoting the use of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices and ensuring a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. Traditional coffee processing is water intensive. With 200,000 wet mills in Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practice supply chain, Starbucks has an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers. Verified farms also maintain buffer zones along water bodies, implement erosion prevention practices, and prevent deforestation, all of which promote a healthy ecosystem and protect local watersheds.
Financial planning	No, water-related issues were reviewed but not considered as strategically relevant/significant	21-30	We have evaluated the risk that current and anticipated water-related climate impacts pose to our coffee supply and determined there is not quantifiable risk at this time, therefore, water-related issues are not considered strategically relevant in our financial planning. The key risks considered were storms, changing rainfall patterns, climate change, etc. and their impact on coffee supply. As water scarcity continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is assessing the implications of climate change on its core commodity. It has yet to have macro-economic impacts on the cost of coffee, but Starbucks recognizes the impact climate change is having on coffee farming. While water-related issues are present, our modelling of impact of climate change (such as in the IPCC Fourth Assessment estimates for 2050) indicates that impacts are projected to materialize slowly, which we believe will allow us to adapt and mitigate within our financial planning. Starbucks focuses efforts to protect the cost of coffee through on-the-groundwork such as distributing more than 9.5 million coffee rust-resistant trees to farmers in FY22 and training more than 200,000 farmers to help increase the productivity, quality and profitability of coffee on their farms and ensure a sustainable future for coffee since 2004.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

Please explain

Our direct operations rely on adequate freshwater suppliers for our retail products, manufacturing, and sanitation and hygiene processes to meet the needs of our partners (employees), customers, and communities.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	As a company that relies on an agricultural product, we are concerned about the impacts of climate change, especially in the sensitive bioregions where coffee is grown. Climate change is compounding other issues faced by coffee communities, including water shortages and rainfall pattern changes, and the effects vary by region. As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, we are assessing the implications of climate change on our core commodity. We have evaluated the risk that current and anticipated water-related climate impacts pose to our coffee supply and determined there is not quantifiable risk at this time. The key risks considered were storms, changing rainfall patterns, climate change, etc. and their impact on coffee supply. However, modelling of impact of climate change indicates that impacts are projected to materialize slowly, which we believe will allow us to adapt and mitigate.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization’s business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	The Water Risk Filter overall risk is a comprehensive risk layer that follows the UN Global Compact's CEO Water Mandate framework and is composed of three risk types: physical, regulatory, and reputational. These risk types have different weightings, according to a variety of 25 industry sectors available in the Water Risk Filter. In average, the weighting distribution is 60% for physical, 20% for regulatory, and 20% for reputational. The results of this scenario analysis show that water usage in dairy and nut farming, and dairy manure management, are significant drivers for water risk. Starbucks' assessment incorporated direct and supplier operations, specifically across key commodities, through 2050.	Starbucks has engaged with WWF to perform a comprehensive risk assessment of the impacts of water risk on its key commodities (the projected change in water discharge and drought by 2050 were included in the analysis). The analysis illustrates consistently high-risk basins in the US across food commodities, with Starbucks greatest water risks being linked to agricultural practices. Refreshments, including coffee and tea, are the top contributor to water withdrawal due to its water intense process. The map filter showed that various coffee sourcing regions throughout Central and South America and Asia are vulnerable to various risks, including flooding, water quality, and periodic drought. Tea was also shown to be sourced from high risk areas in China, specifically in the Yangtze River Basin.	In response to the water-related risks identified in our analysis, Starbucks has publicly committed to water conservation over the next ten years. With 200,000 wet mills in Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practice supply chain, Starbucks has an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers. Starbucks will achieve 50% conservation in water usage by 2030 by: Conserving water by directly investing in new ecological wet mills (eco-mills) for C.A.F.E. Practice farms; investing to make current water processing technology and machinery even more efficient; and developing water replenishment projects in coffee communities. Starbucks will continue to monitor and improve water management techniques for C.A.F.E. Practices for both coffee farmers and wet mill processors. With growing and processing coffee, the program promotes sustainable agricultural practices including measures to protect water quality, improve soil health, preserve biodiversity, reduce agrochemical use, and conserve water and energy.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, and we do not anticipate doing so within the next two years

Please explain

Our direct operations are not considered water intensive and while we do track water rates to properly budget for water costs and examine where we have stores or manufacturing in areas of scarcity or poor quality in our risk assessment, we have not set an internal price on water.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Important but not an immediate business priority	<p>As one of our critical strategies to cutting our water and carbon footprints in half by 2030, offering low water and carbon plant-based alternatives has been a top priority for Starbucks in recent years.</p> <p>Under our commitment to conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50% by 2030, we are working with our supply chain to produce low water impact coffee as well. In FY22, we increased our indirect water consumption by 22%, due to increased purchasing of key commodities.</p> <p>In 2021, we announced an expanded water target increasing the projected water conserved or replenished and catalyzing holistic watershed health improvements in high risk basins. In FY22, Starbucks began a water replenishment program, funding 8 projects in 8 global priority watersheds. Starbucks will report on the volumetric water benefit associated with these programs in our FY23 GESI report. As we continue towards our planet positive goals we anticipate offering low water impact coffee in coming years.</p>

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Starbucks facilities are connected to third-party sewer systems who are responsible for pollution tracking and treatment methods applied before returning to the environment.
Water withdrawals	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Other	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Starbucks doesn't have any other water-related aspects to develop corresponding targets for.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Company-wide (including suppliers)

Quantitative metric

Reduction in total water withdrawals

Year target was set

2020

Base year

2019

Base year figure

4258690

Target year

2030

Target year figure

50

Reporting year figure

4888900

% of target achieved relative to base year

-14.7983863393008

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

In January 2020, Starbucks set an ambitious goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations, as part of our commitment to become a resource positive company. In August 2021, Starbucks expanded this goal to include global operations, agricultural supply chain, and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished and addressing some of the biggest impacts on Starbucks water footprint. In addition, Starbucks will also prioritize action in high-risk basins to support watershed health and actively address ecosystem resilience and water equity.

In FY22, total water withdrawals increased by 14.8%. Water withdrawals increased in FY22 due to increased purchasing of key commodities, including packaging, non-dairy milk products, food, and tea, and COVID recovery.

To achieve this target, Starbucks is leveraging its global reach and partnering with other leading companies who are members of the United Nations Water Resilience Coalition and the public sector to unlock critical capital for making progress against UN SDG 6. Starbucks announced an initial anchor investment of up to \$25 million into WaterEquity's Global Access Fund IV in partnership with other corporate peers and the United States International Development Finance Corporation. Through such an investment, Starbucks is helping lead the way in an innovative approach to water stewardship with the hope of catalyzing additional companies to invest in water action.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Reduction in total water withdrawals

Year target was set

2018

Base year

2016

Base year figure

0

Target year

2025

Target year figure

10000

Reporting year figure

3508

% of target achieved relative to base year

35.08

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

In 2018, Starbucks committed to design, build and operate 10,000 "Greener Stores" globally by 2025. "Starbucks Greener Stores" framework, co-developed by World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and audited and verified by SCS Global Services, will be built upon comprehensive performance criteria that help ensure the company's approach to designing, building, and operating its company-owned stores sets a new standard for green retail. With performance-based standards that incorporate design and extend throughout the life of a store, "Starbucks Greener Stores" will focus on deploying technologies and practices that ultimately deliver 30 percent water savings. In FY22, 3,508 Starbucks stores were certified Greener Stores. In FY22, our work also focused on continuous improvement in the program, launch of innovation measurements and global expansion. Building on the success of our first Greener Store opening outside of North America in Shanghai, in September 2021, we opened Japan's first Greener Store in Tokyo in November 2021, which will help inform Starbucks Greener Stores expansion across Japan, and the first Starbucks Greener Store opened in Chile in June 2022.

As part of our commitment to open-source educational materials, Starbucks launched the Greener Store Practitioner course on Starbucks Global Academy in FY22 to make the Greener Stores program more accessible to retailers around the world. The course features educational content on sustainability that is broadly applicable and shares the fundamental structure of Greener Stores. Starbucks will translate the course into multiple languages through 2024 and is committed to sharing insights through the Starbucks Global Academy platform as we work to continue to grow and scale the program globally. Starbucks has opened 52 Greener Stores in Latin America and the Caribbean, five in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, five in Asia-Pacific, 18 in Japan and eight in China.

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (Increase in the number of people with access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services)

Year target was set

2022

Base year

2022

Base year figure

0

Target year

2030

Target year figure

5000000

Reporting year figure**% of target achieved relative to base year**

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain

As part of Starbucks holistic water strategy, we are investing in water replenishment and WASH projects in high-risk basins, to help support watershed health, ecosystem resilience and water equity. As part of this strategy, our goal is to empower 5 million people with enhanced water access, sanitation and hygiene through community-driven solutions with a focus on women, girls and marginalized groups. In FY22, we provided nearly \$2 million to support new and ongoing water replenishment and WASH projects in Brazil, Colombia, China, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and several projects in the United States. Because collective action is critical to supporting sustainable watershed health and restoration, we continue to prioritize partnerships and projects through the United Nations Water Resilience Coalition (UNWRC) where Starbucks serves as a leadership committee member. In this capacity, Starbucks is working closely with other peer companies and key NGO partners including Water.org, WaterAid, The Nature Conservancy, and the World Wildlife Fund to accelerate progress in critical basins around the world.

W9. Verification**W9.1****(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?**

Yes

W9.1a**(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?**

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	Water withdrawals: 1.2b, 1.2h, 1.3	AA1000AS	Under our commitment to be planet positive, 50% of water withdrawals will be conserved or replenished across Starbucks direct operations, stores, packaging and agricultural supply chain, prioritizing action in high risk water basins while supporting watershed health, ecosystem resilience and water equity. Accurate water withdrawal data is critical to achieving this goal. In order to complete this moderate assurance of Starbucks' FY2022 Water Withdrawals Inventory, Burns & McDonnell utilized the AA1000AS Quality Assurance Standard and obtained, analyzed and verified data related to our 2022 water withdrawals.
W8 Targets	8.1a, Target 1	AA1000AS	Under our commitment to be planet positive, 50% of water withdrawals will be conserved or replenished across Starbucks direct operations, stores, packaging and agricultural supply chain, prioritizing action in high risk water basins while supporting watershed health, ecosystem resilience and water equity. Accurate water withdrawal data is critical to achieving this goal. In order to complete this moderate assurance of Starbucks' FY2022 Water Withdrawals Inventory, Burns & McDonnell utilized the AA1000AS Quality Assurance Standard and obtained, analyzed and verified data related to our 2022 water withdrawals.

W10. Plastics**W10.1****(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?**

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations	Starbucks has created a reporting methodology, based on the amount of packaging we source, to report the amount of all packaging types we use, by both material type and format.

W10.2**(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?**

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Not assessed – but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations	Reputational	Activists, customers, employees, and shareholders are challenging business to reduce their use of Single use plastics to reduce waste and mitigate the climate impacts of fossil fuel derived plastic production. Failure to reduce plastic usage will be of significant risk to our brands reputation.

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic packaging	Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced	Starbucks has signed on to Ellen MacArthur's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment 2025 Targets for Retail Companies The EMF Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate problematic or unnecessary plastic packaging • Take action to move from single-use towards reuse models where relevant • 100% of plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable, or compostable • Set an ambitious recycled content target across all plastic packaging used – Starbucks set a 10% target • Collaborate towards increasing reuse/recycling composting rates for plastics • Report annually and publicly progress towards commitments/annual volumes Set target to reduce overall virgin plastic use - Starbucks set a 20% reduction target

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	
Production of durable plastic components	No	
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	Starbucks retail coffee packaging contains plastic as well as some Starbucks branded beverages sold in retail locations
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	Yes	Starbucks uses plastic cups, lids, cutlery, straws, splash sticks

W10.8

(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	% post-industrial recycled content	% post-consumer recycled content	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	162700	% virgin fossil-based content % virgin renewable content % post-consumer recycled content	88.6	4.7	<Not Applicable>	6.7	

W10.8a

(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is reusable	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	% recyclable in practice and at scale	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	20	Starbucks only assess recyclability based on the standard as set by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation. Not included in these numbers is 4.7% of packaging material that is technically compostable.

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	VP, chief sustainability officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	Please select	

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms

F0. Introduction

F0.1

(F0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Starbucks is the premier roaster, marketer and retailer of specialty coffee in the world. Beginning in 1971, we were a roaster and retailer of whole bean and ground coffee, tea and spices with a single store in Seattle's Pike Place Market. Today, we are privileged to connect with millions of customers every day with exceptional products and more than 35,000 retail stores in 83 markets. Formed in 1985, Starbucks Corporation's common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market ("NASDAQ") under the symbol "SBUX." Our objective is to maintain standing as one of the most recognized and respected brands in the world. To achieve this, we are focused on streamlining the business, driving growth in the U.S. and China, and expanding our global reach through the Global Coffee Alliance. Guided by our Mission and Values, our long-term plan for growth with focus and discipline is built on the belief that the pursuit of profit is not in conflict with the pursuit of doing good. Our employees, who we call partners, are at the heart of the Starbucks Experience. Beginning in 1991, we turned Starbucks employees into partners by providing the opportunity to share in the financial success of the company through Starbucks stock. Our collective efforts to build a more open, equitable and inclusive company enable us to learn, adapt, and grow. It is in our collective efforts that will determine our place as a great and enduring company, one that recognizes our responsibility as more than just making a profit.

At Starbucks, our vision to date regarding the health of the environment has been simple: sustainable coffee, served sustainably. Grounded in a history of sustainable leadership as we celebrated our 50th anniversary in fiscal 2021, we look to the future under the leadership of our chief sustainability officer with a heightened sense of urgency and conviction. We must challenge ourselves, think bigger, partner with others and do much more to take care of the planet we share. We realize the climate crisis is inextricably intertwined with the other historic crises we are grappling with, among them a global pandemic, economic inequality and systemic racism. We agree with scientific experts who say without drastic action from everyone – governments, companies, all of us – trying to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the future will become increasingly difficult and costly. The impacts of climate change will take a toll on our supply chains, our business and more importantly, the lives of everyone involved, including coffee farmers, our suppliers, Starbucks partners (employees), customers and the members of every community we serve. We also know that leadership in sustainability takes commitment, investment, innovation, partnership and time. For these reasons, in FY21, rooted in science, grounded in Starbucks Mission and Values and informed by comprehensive market research and trials, Starbucks finalized 2030 environmental goals to cut our carbon, water and waste footprints by half, working from a FY19 baseline. Since that time, Starbucks carbon goal has been validated as science-based from the Science Based Targets Initiative ("SBTi"). The SBTi has confirmed that the scope 1 and scope 2 portions of our 2030 carbon target are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, the most ambitious level they validate. Starbucks also expanded its goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations to include global operations, agricultural supply chain and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished and addressing some of the biggest impacts on Starbucks water footprint. Building on initiatives launched in FY21 with Conservation International in Huila, Colombia and San Martin, Peru, Starbucks continued its efforts to protect and restore critical forests that coffee communities depend on in FY22. Working with more than 16 coffee farming communities, Starbucks and Conservation International supported training and education for farmers on more sustainable practices and helped farmers monitor carbon and water impacts on and around their farms. The goal of these projects is not only to achieve carbon neutrality, but also to enhance freshwater ecosystems and biodiversity. Together, we are building Starbucks to be a great enduring company by staying true to our Mission & Values while boldly reimagining the future -- for our partners, our customers, and for our planet.

Starbucks 2021 Fiscal Year began October 4, 2021, and ended October 2, 2022.

F0.2

(F0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start Date	End Date
Reporting year	October 1 2021	September 30 2022

F0.3

(F0.3) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

F0.4

(F0.4) Select the forest risk commodity(ies) that you are, or are not, disclosing on (including any that are sources for your processed ingredients or manufactured goods); and for each select the stages of the supply chain that best represents your organization's area of operation.

Timber products

Commodity disclosure

Disclosing

Stage of the value chain

Retailing

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

No, because we have no embedded commodities

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Palm oil

Commodity disclosure

Disclosing

Stage of the value chain

Retailing

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

No, because we have no embedded commodities

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Cattle products

Commodity disclosure

Not disclosing

Stage of the value chain

Retailing

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

<Not Applicable>

Explanation if not disclosing

Cattle products represent less than one percent of Starbucks procurement spend. The spend on cattle products in food is extremely small and is a very limited food offering.

Soy

Commodity disclosure

Not disclosing

Stage of the value chain

Retailing

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

<Not Applicable>

Explanation if not disclosing

Soy represents less than one percent of Starbucks procurement spend. Starbucks offers Soy milk as a non-dairy milk alternative. Relative to our total revenue it is a very small percentage.

Other - Rubber

Commodity disclosure

This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization

Stage of the value chain

<Not Applicable>

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

<Not Applicable>

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Other - Cocoa

Commodity disclosure

Disclosing

Stage of the value chain

Trading

Retailing

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

No, because we have no embedded commodities

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

Other - Coffee

Commodity disclosure

Disclosing

Stage of the value chain

Trading

Manufacturing

Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?

No, because we have no embedded commodities

Explanation if not disclosing

<Not Applicable>

F0.5

(F0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which forests-related impacts on your business are being reported

Operational control

F0.6

(F0.6) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Austria

Canada

China

Italy

Japan

Switzerland

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

F0.7

(F0.7) Are there any parts of your direct operations or supply chain that are not included in your disclosure?

No

F0.8

(F0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.?)

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US8552441094

F1. Current state

F1.1

(F1.1) How does your organization produce, use or sell your disclosed commodity(ies)?

Timber products

Activity

Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

Form of commodity

Primary packaging
Secondary packaging

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Unknown origin

% of procurement spend

<1%

Comment

Starbucks uses timber products in furniture and store finishes, as well as in paper packaging including cups. Procurement spend represents purchase of primary packaging. It is not possible to isolate spend on wood products for furniture and finishes or secondary packaging. Focus in the CDP response will be on use of timber products in primary paper packaging. Country of origin information is reported for our hot cup paper fiber sources. We are currently reassessing how we track the country of origin of hot cup paper fiber to ensure it is a fair representation of the paper packaging we purchase. Other categories of paper packaging and wood are not quantified in a manner to report country of origin.

Palm oil

Activity

Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)
Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)
Refined palm oil
Palm oil derivatives

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Unknown origin

% of procurement spend

Don't know

Comment

We use a very small amount of palm oil derivatives in some ingredients. Starbucks does not directly buy palm oil so we are constantly improving our communication with suppliers to ensure they are aware of our RSPO commitment. RSPO certification includes Mass Balance, Identity Preserved and Segregated but countries of origin are not currently known for our ingredients. We are working to continuously improve our understanding of our supply chain. We publicly report our progress towards 100% RSPO by completing RSPO's ACOP found at www.rspo.org

Other - Cocoa

Activity

Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

Form of commodity

Other, please specify (Cocoa beans, cocoa powder, cocoa butter)

Source

Smallholders
Contracted suppliers (processors)
Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Please select

% of procurement spend

<1%

Comment

Starbucks purchases cocoa beans and cocoa powder and butter for use in its beverage inputs such as mocha powder. Starbucks directly sources the cocoa beans to improve the responsibly sourced nature of the cocoa used within the company's operations. Starbucks continues to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation, specifically their Cocoa Forest Initiative to end deforestation and restore forest areas, International Cocoa Initiative and the Swiss platform for sustainable cocoa and continue to work with others across the industry to evolve and strengthen our approach to responsibly sourced cocoa. In addition to our global sourcing team, Starbucks regional teams also purchase cocoa. Moving forward, we are working to provide additional transparency across all cocoa-based products sourced.

Other - Coffee

Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing
Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

Form of commodity

Other, please specify (Green coffee beans)

Source

Smallholders
Contracted suppliers (processors)

Country/Area of origin

Please select

% of procurement spend

Comment

As a company that buys three percent of the world's coffee sourced from more than 400,000 farmers, Starbucks knows our success — and that of the industry at large — is directly linked to the success of the people who produce our coffee and the land on which it grows. We are committed to sourcing coffee responsibly, for the betterment of both people and the planet. Our goal is to source and verify 100% of Starbucks coffee through C.A.F.E. Practices. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Despite the easing of challenges brought on by the pandemic to verify and transport coffee, we did see minor pandemic-related impacts continue in FY22, though significant improvements were seen from the previous year. In FY21, 95% of coffee was verified through C.A.F.E. Practices.

F1.2

(F1.2) Indicate the percentage of your organization's revenue that was dependent on your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies) in the reporting year.

	% of revenue dependent on commodity	Comment
Timber products	<1%	Starbucks uses paper packaging to provide our products to our customers as well as timber in the construction of new stores. We do not sell paper packaging products directly. Packaging is part of our cost of goods sold. We therefore do not know the percentage of revenue dependent on this commodity and have selected <1%.
Palm oil	Don't know	Starbucks uses a limited amount of Palm Oil in some food ingredients. It is incorporated into our cost of goods sold. We therefore do not know the percentage of revenue dependent on this commodity and have indicated that this figure is not known
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Don't know	This information is confidential. Starbucks purchases cocoa beans for use in its beverage inputs such as mocha powder.
Other - Coffee	Don't know	This information is confidential. Starbucks is the premier roaster, marketer and retailer of specialty coffee in the world, operating in 83 markets. We purchase and roast high-quality coffees that we sell, along with handcrafted coffee, tea and other beverages and a variety of high-quality food items through company-operated stores. We also sell a variety of coffee, tea and cocoa based products and license our trademarks through other channels such as licensed stores, as well as grocery and foodservice through our Global Coffee Alliance with Nestlé S. A.

F1.5

(F1.5) Does your organization collect production and/or consumption data for your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Data availability/Disclosure
Timber products	Consumption data available, disclosing
Palm oil	Consumption data available, disclosing
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Data available, but not disclosing
Other - Coffee	Data available, but not disclosing

F1.5a

(F1.5a) Disclose your production and/or consumption figure, and the percentage of commodity volumes verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

8338

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Partial commodity production/consumption

Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?

Yes

% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

80.39

Please explain

Data provided for direct operations only representing company owned or operated stores. Full commodity consumption is not available due to limited visibility into the supply chain volumes. Data is reported for calendar year 2022.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

246875

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Partial commodity production/consumption

Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?

No, but we are planning to verify volumes as deforestation- and/or conversion-free in the next two years

% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Beginning in FY23, Starbucks began transition to a new hot paper coffee cup made from 30% recycled content and the remaining paper is FSC certified, sustainably sourced and free from deforestation. Starbucks has a goal to reduce waste sent to landfill, incineration and drainage by 50% by FY30 compared to FY19. This includes materials not recycled, composted or avoided through circularity approaches. This goal applies to our owned operations and licensed stores globally. The consumption data reported here is related only to primary paper packaging and is inclusive of our licensee's primary paper packaging. Global data is estimated based on U.S. packaging assortment and extrapolated based on sales. Data represents packaging materials used in our direct operations and licensed stores and all other packaging materials purchased by Starbucks Corporation. Packaging materials purchased by channel business partners for use in products they sell with our brand on it and not sold in a Starbucks retail store are excluded. This aligns with our GHG Inventory and Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment reporting boundaries. Starbucks branded products sold outside of our stores are part of a licensed model of the Global Coffee Alliance with Nestlé, while our global ready-to-drink businesses operate under collaborative relationships with PepsiCo and others. The Starbucks branded packaging used by Channel Development business partners are part of their commitments and reporting.

F1.5b

(F1.5b) Provide a breakdown of your DCF and non-DCF volumes relevant to your stage in the supply chain according to how verification is achieved and the highest level of traceability, respectively.

Timber products – DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

<Not Applicable>

Timber products – Non DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

Palm oil – DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

<Not Applicable>

Palm oil – Non DCF

% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems

<Not Applicable>

% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified

<Not Applicable>

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level

% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]

<Not Applicable>

Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]

F1.5c

(F1.5c) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate the percentage of the production/consumption volume sourced by national and/or sub-national jurisdiction of origin.

F1.5d

(F1.5d) Why is your organization not disclosing production and/or consumption data for your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Data considered confidential	Providing sourcing data will place Starbucks at a disadvantageous position with suppliers
Other - Coffee	Data considered confidential	Providing sourcing data will place Starbucks at a disadvantageous position with suppliers

F1.5f

(F1.5f) How does your organization produce or consume biofuel derived from palm oil?

Does your organization produce or consume biofuel derived from palm oil?

No

Data type

<Not Applicable>

Volume produced/consumed

<Not Applicable>

Metric

<Not Applicable>

Country/Area of origin

<Not Applicable>

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

<Not Applicable>

Does the source of your organization's biofuel material come from smallholders?

<Not Applicable>

Comment

F1.6

(F1.6) Has your organization experienced any detrimental forests-related impacts?

No

F1.7

(F1.7) Indicate whether you have assessed the deforestation or conversion footprint for your disclosed commodities over the past 5 years, or since a specified cutoff date, and provide details.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we monitor deforestation/conversion footprint in our supply chain

Coverage

Partial consumption volume

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

Since a specified cutoff date, please specify year (Since January 1, 2014)

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

We are sourcing RA certified cocoa and are ourselves RA certified. The Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard does not allow the certification of farms on which destruction or conversion of natural ecosystems occurred later than January 1, 2014. This cutoff date is aligned with international regulations. The Rainforest Alliance Certification Program requires all certified farms to be GPS mapped with satellite imaging. When farm groups apply for RA certification program, they must submit the GPS locations of farms. In preparation for audits, the Rainforest Alliance and auditors check the GPS locations for any evidence of forest conversion since 2014.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we monitor deforestation/conversion footprint in our supply chain

Coverage

Partial consumption volume

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

Other, please specify (No deforestation since 2004)

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

0

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

Our ethical sourcing verification program developed in partnership with Conservation International. Measuring farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, the C.A.F.E. Practices program is designed to promote transparent and sustainable coffee growing practices while also helping protect the well-being of coffee farmers and workers, their families and their communities. Forest and land stewardship is a key component to our C.A.F.E. Practice certification program for coffee. Forest issues incorporated into our strategies include forest conservation, replenishment, and crop yield and quality. Deforestation is a zero tolerance indicator in C.A.F.E. Practices. When Starbucks is notified of zero tolerance violations, we take immediate action, conducting an investigation which could lead to suspending the commercial relationship with a farm until the case has been clarified. Based on our investigation we may ask our supplier to work with a farm to address any issue including the development of a work plan describing how the issue will be corrected. The implementation of a corrective action plan and the actual correction of any zero tolerance criteria is then re-evaluated by an approved third-party verification organization. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Despite the easing of challenges brought on by the pandemic to verify and transport coffee, we did see minor pandemic-related impacts continue in FY22, though significant improvements were seen from the previous year. In FY21, 95% of coffee was verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. At least, 99.9% of C.A.F.E. Practices farms have not converted forest into coffee production (since 2004) in the period 2017–2021.

F2. Procedures

F2.1

(F2.1) Does your organization undertake a forests-related risk assessment?

Yes, forests-related risks are assessed

F2.1a

(F2.1a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing forests-related risks.

Timber products

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Quality of forests risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Impact on water security
Tariffs or price increases
Loss of markets
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
Corruption
Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
Regulators
Suppliers

Please explain

Starbucks Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular board and committee meetings, general oversight of executives' management of risks relevant to the Company. This includes oversight of environmental risks, including forest-related issues. A fundamental part of risk oversight is not only understanding the material risks a company faces and the steps management is taking to manage those risks, but also understanding what level of risk is appropriate for the company. Starbucks Risk Committee, chaired by the CFO and General Counsel, maintains the enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. This includes a review of enterprise risk assessments and risk-mitigation activities managed by designated risk owners. As a part of the ERM framework, designated risk owners debrief the Audits and Compliance Committee within the Board on a quarterly basis on major or emerging risks. Annually, Starbucks conducts an ERM risk assessment to prioritize and assess key enterprise risks. This assessment includes facilitated discussions with relevant stakeholders for each risk that focuses on the alignment of risk drivers and gaps, as well as the understanding of mitigation activities. The results of this assessment are rolled up into an overall summary and provided to the ELT and the Board. Starbucks Global Social Impact strategy and commitments are integral to our overall business strategy. As a result, we believe we deliver benefits to our stakeholders, including employees, business partners, customers, suppliers, shareholders, community members and others.

Palm oil

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

External consultants

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities

Quality of forests risk commodities

Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats

Regulation

Climate change

Impact on water security

Tariffs or price increases

Loss of markets

Brand damage related to forests risk commodities

Corruption

Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level

Regulators

Suppliers

Please explain

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Other - Cocoa

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Quality of forests risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Impact on water security
Tariffs or price increases
Loss of markets
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
Corruption
Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
Regulators
Suppliers

Please explain

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Other - Coffee

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Quality of forests risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Impact on water security
Tariffs or price increases
Loss of markets
Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
Corruption
Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
Regulators
Suppliers

Please explain

Starbucks Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular board and committee meetings, general oversight of executives' management of risks relevant to the Company. This includes oversight of environmental risks, including forest-related issues. A fundamental part of risk oversight is not only understanding the material risks a company faces and the steps management is taking to manage those risks, but also understanding what level of risk is appropriate for the company. Starbucks Risk Committee, chaired by the CFO and General Counsel, maintains the enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. This includes a review of enterprise risk assessments and risk-mitigation activities managed by designated risk owners. As a part of the ERM framework, designated risk owners debrief the Audits and Compliance Committee within the Board on a quarterly basis on major or emerging risks. Annually, Starbucks conducts an ERM risk assessment to prioritize and assess key enterprise risks. This assessment includes facilitated discussions with relevant stakeholders for each risk that focuses on the alignment of risk drivers and gaps, as well as the understanding of mitigation activities. The results of this assessment are rolled up into an overall summary and provided to the ELT and the Board. Starbucks Global Social Impact strategy and commitments are integral to our overall business strategy. As a result, we believe we deliver benefits to our stakeholders, including employees, business partners, customers, suppliers, shareholders, community members and others.

F2.2

(F2.2) For each of your disclosed commodity(ies), has your organization mapped its value chains?

	Value chain mapping	Primary reason for not mapping your value chain	Explain why your organization does not map its value chain and outline any plans to introduce it
Timber products	No, but we plan to map the value chain within the next two years	Important, but not an immediate business priority	Starbucks use of timber is small relative to the industry.
Palm oil	No, but we plan to map the value chain within the next two years	Important, but not an immediate business priority	Starbucks use of Palm Oil is very limited.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Yes, we have mapped the entire value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F2.2a

(F2.2a) Provide details of your organization's value chain mapping for its disclosed commodity(ies).**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 1 suppliers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)**Description of mapping process and coverage**

In FY22, the company's global cocoa sourcing team directly purchased 12 million kilograms of Rainforest Alliance certified and segregated cocoa beans from Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast). We continue to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation and continue to work with others across the industry to evolve and strengthen our app

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)**Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)****Forest risk commodity**

Other - Coffee

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 1 suppliers

Smallholders

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

98.2

Description of mapping process and coverage

In FY22, 98.2% of Starbucks coffee was C.A.F.E. Practices verified. As part of C.A.F.E. Practice verification program, third party organizations, approved and overseen by SCS Global Services, conduct inspections at farms and facilities within the supply chain to evaluate performance against more than 200 indicators. This includes 22 zero-tolerance indicators. If non-compliance is identified, we work with suppliers to address issues including the development of a work plan describing how the issue will be corrected. The implementation of a corrective action plan and the actual correction.

First, Starbucks evaluates the coffee quality, and suppliers agree to provide economic transparency down to producer level even before any business is conducted. This is a pre-requisite to doing business with Starbucks. Suppliers then submit a formal application to Starbucks detailing the entire coffee supply chain, including all farms, mills, warehouses and producer support organizations and commits to implement C.A.F.E. Practices guidelines. Third party organizations, approved and overseen by SCS Global Services, conduct inspections at farms milling facilities and warehouses within the supply chain to evaluate performance against more than 200 indicators in the scorecard. Detailed verification reports are submitted to Starbucks to assign the C.A.F.E. Practice status.

Once approved, suppliers are responsible for upholding C.A.F.E. Practices. Suppliers are invited to work with our Farmer Support Center on their continuous improvement work plans to improve their status in C.A.F.E. Practices. To maintain an active status in the program, each supply chain is required to undergo reverification regularly, with frequency dictated by their performance in the program.

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)**Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)****F2.3****(F2.3) Do you use a classification system to determine risk of deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems for your sourcing areas, and if yes, what methodology is used, and what is the classification used for?**

Use of a classification system to determine deforestation and/or conversion risk of sourcing areas	Methodology used for classifying levels of risk	Use of risk classification	Attachment indicating risk classification for each sourcing area (optional)
1 Yes, we use a classification system	The C.A.F.E. Practices program uses a scorecard to assess the adoption of good practices on coffee farms for both medium and large farms. A subset of practices from the standard scorecard, or medium and large farm scorecard, is used to assess performance of smallholder farms, alongside a scorecard for the Producer Support Organization. Farm performance is assessed in three areas: economic accountability, social responsibility, and environmental responsibility. While each subject area includes many indicators, this section of the report provides a snapshot of global performance of medium and large farms using a set of KPIs that have been identified as priorities within the three subject areas. This analysis uses a set of KPIs similar to the medium and large farm set to assess small farms as well. One zero tolerance indicator is no forest conversion. Compliance with zero tolerance (ZT) indicators is tracked as a total number of incidents of noncompliance in the sampled farms and the percentage of cases corrected.	Launched in 2004 in collaboration with Conservation International, Coffee and Farmer Equity Practices (C.A.F.E. Practices) is a verification program that assesses the supply chain based on economic, social and environmental criteria, aimed at promoting sustainable, profitable and transparent coffee-growing practices while ensuring the welfare of coffee farmers, workers, their families and communities. In 2021, farmers managed 177,391 hectares of land for conservation, which represented 7.9% of the total area managed by farmers participating in the program. Medium farms had the highest compliance rate in the implementation of the No Forest Conversion (CG-CB 3.1) indicator with 100% full compliance from 2017-2021.	

F3. Risks and opportunities

F3.1

(F3.1) Have you identified any inherent forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Risk identified?
Timber products	No
Palm oil	No
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	No
Other - Coffee	Yes

F3.1a

(F3.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Starbucks evaluates climate-related and other environmental risks based the financial and strategic consequences that could negatively affect our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations or the trading price of our common stock. Our risk team conducts financial material assessments when identifying core enterprise risks. We regularly evaluate climate-related topics and trends, including those in our Global Environmental and Social Impact Report and other public statements, to identify those that may be either quantitatively or qualitatively material for inclusion in our SEC filings. Given the size of our consolidated financial results, the quantitative threshold is quite high. While all of our people- and planet-positive initiatives are important to Starbucks, not all have met disclosure requirements for inclusion in our financial reports. We believe certain aspects of our initiatives, such as reducing waste and water usage, investing in regenerative agriculture and developing more sustainable stores and operations, will help mitigate the adverse effects of climate change, although they have not had a material quantitative impact to our financial performance to date. Also, we have determined that they would not be material through the lens of a reasonable investor evaluating Starbucks for investment purposes. We regularly re-evaluate our disclosures and will change our reporting as the anticipated impacts of these issues to our Company evolve.

For CDP reporting purposes, Starbucks defines a substantive or strategic financial impact to be risks items that, should they occur or continue to occur, would impact our business, financial condition, operations, and the trading price of our common stock in a significant and adverse way, such as impacting a significant number of stores in a region, as well as changes which would require significant capital investment. We review our business annually during development of our operating plan and review progress against this quarterly.

F3.1b

(F3.1b) For your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Type of risk

Chronic physical

Geographical scale

Farm

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Increased severity of extreme weather events

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

The supply and price of coffee we purchase can be affected by multiple factors in the producing countries, such as weather, natural disasters, crop disease, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production, inventory levels, political and economic conditions, and the actions of certain organizations and associations that have historically attempted to influence prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or by restricting coffee supplies. Because of the significance of coffee beans to our operations, combined with our ability to only partially mitigate future price risk through purchasing practices and hedging activities, increases in the cost of high-quality arabica coffee beans could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. In addition, if we are not able to purchase sufficient quantities of green coffee due to any of the above factors or to a worldwide or regional shortage, we may not be able to fulfill the demand for our coffee, which could have a material adverse impact on our profitability.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

On an ongoing basis, Starbucks hedges its expected coffee exposure through multiple instruments. This mitigates much of the direct financial consequences of short-term disruptions in the coffee supply chain.

Our access to and price of high-quality arabica green coffee may be impacted by weather events in producing countries that may be exacerbated by climate change; however, the price and supply of high-quality arabica green coffee is subject to significant volatility and can also be impacted by water supply quality and availability throughout the coffee production chain, natural disasters, crop disease and pests, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production, inventory levels, political and economic conditions and the actions of certain organizations and associations that have historically attempted to influence prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or by restricting coffee supplies. Due to the number of factors that can impact the supply and price of green coffee, we do not attempt to quantify each factor's impact.

Primary response to risk

Promotion of sustainable forest management, including financial incentives

Description of response

We take a holistic approach to ethically sourcing coffee through responsible purchasing practices, farmer loans and forest conservation programs. When we buy coffee verified by C.A.F.E. Practices, it helps foster a better future for farmers and a more stable climate for the planet, and it helps create a long-term supply of the high-quality beans we've been carefully blending, roasting and packing fresh for nearly 50 years. Starbucks invests in programs designed to strengthen economic and social development in local communities, while also caring for the environment. In addition to these collaborative relationships and social development investments, we also support communities through farmer loans, growing our farmer support centers and continuously improving and expanding our ethical sourcing programs, such as C.A.F.E. Practices. In deploying this unique set of strategies, Starbucks is improving the resilience of our supply chain and, ensuring the long-term supply of high-quality coffee and other agricultural goods, as well as building stronger, enduring farming communities.

Cost of response

Explanation of cost of response

We commit to source coffee responsibly, for the betterment of people and planet, and a sustainable future of coffee. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Despite the easing of challenges brought on by the pandemic to verify and transport coffee, we did see minor pandemic-related impacts continue in FY22 though significant improvements were seen from the previous year. In FY21, 95% of coffee was verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Building on initiatives launched in FY21 with Conservation International in Huila, Colombia and San Martin, Peru, Starbucks continued its efforts to protect and restore critical forests that coffee communities depend on in FY22. Working with more than 16 coffee farming communities, Starbucks and Conservation International supported training and education for farmers on more sustainable practices and helped farmers monitor carbon and water impacts on and around their farms. Alternative coffee processing and new wet mill innovations save up to 80% of water, and precision agronomy practices help reduce our footprint. In FY22, the global tea sourcing team sourced 99.7% of its tea from Rainforest Alliance Certified tea gardens. Costs to ethically source our commodities from sustainable suppliers is included in our standard cost of business and there are \$0 additional costs associated with responding to this risk.

F3.1c

(F3.1c) Why does your organization not consider itself to be exposed to forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Timber products	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Starbucks use of timber is small relative to the industry
Palm oil	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Starbucks use of palm oil is very limited
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	From a procurement standpoint, Starbucks cocoa purchases are a small portion of its procurement spend
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F3.2

(F3.2) Have you identified any forests-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Have you identified opportunities?
Timber products	No
Palm oil	No
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	No
Other - Coffee	Yes

F3.2a

(F3.2a) For your selected forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of the identified opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

Company-specific description

Promoting and distributing climate-resistant tree varieties. With Starbucks open-source agronomy approach, the company shares research, seeds, and seedlings with farmers all around the world, helping farmers to adapt to climate change. These climate-resistant varieties are rust-resistant and enable farmers to grow more coffee on the same amount of land, which then helps to reduce overall carbon emissions. Starbucks committed to a 10-year, 100 million-tree initiative to boost the quality and output of coffee crops in El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico by 2025. Starbucks has distributed nearly 70 million trees that are resistant to rust, a disease linked to climate change. We are working to help farmers improve their farms and increase their output and income. These new trees are bred to be resistant to coffee rust, a disease associated with climate change, and they're replacing trees declining in productivity, which can, in turn, help farmers improve the quality and yields of their harvest and improve their revenue. In January 2021, Starbucks launched Starbucks Reserve® Guatemala Huehuetenango coffee. Guatemala's Huehuetenango region is home to extraordinary coffee, a credit that belongs to the communities who have tended these lands for generations. But rampant coffee leaf rust is threatening all they have worked for. Determined to save their livelihoods, six extraordinary farmers have planted a transformative rust-resistant variety: Marsellesa. This bag—from the first full harvest of these new trees—represents hope for the farmers of Latin America and embodies the harmonious connection between soul and soil in Huehuetenango. This coffee is harvested from coffee trees distributed through the Starbucks commitment to donate 100 million trees to farmers by 2025.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact information is confidential. As a company that relies on an agricultural product, we are concerned about the impacts of climate change, especially in the sensitive bioregions where coffee is grown. Climate change is compounding other issues faced by coffee communities (deforestation, water shortages, decreasing yields, rainfall pattern changes) and the effects vary by region.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity

Starbucks mission to inspire and nurture the human spirit extends well beyond our customers, partners and cafes. We take pride in conducting business responsibly and supporting communities where we do business, from bean to cup. As a company that buys approximately three percent of the world's coffee, sourced from more than 400,000 farmers in 30 countries, Starbucks understands our future is inextricably tied to the future of farmers and their families.

The cornerstone of our ethical sourcing approach to buying coffee is Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices, which was one of the coffee industry's first set of ethical sourcing standards when it launched in 2004. Developed in collaboration with Conservation International, C.A.F.E. Practices is a verification program that measures farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, all designed to promote transparent, profitable and sustainable coffee growing practices while also protecting the well-being of coffee farmers and workers, their families and their communities. C.A.F.E. Practices has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee and positively impact the lives and livelihoods of coffee farmers and their communities. The open-sourced program consists of more than 200 indicators – from financial reporting to protecting workers' rights and conserving water and biodiversity. The program includes a third-party verification process that is overseen by SCS Global Services, responsible for ensuring the quality and integrity of the audits.

C.A.F.E. Practices is just one of the ways in which we are providing holistic support to farmers and their communities to ensure a sustainable future of coffee for all. Read more about our commitments including farmer loans, our open-source agronomy work, farmer support centers, tree donations and Origin Grants to support women and girls. In addition, to learn more about our goals to achieve carbon neutral green coffee and to conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50%, both by 2030

F3.2b

(F3.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself to have forests-related opportunities?

Timber products

Primary reason

Evaluation in progress

Please explain

Starbucks is evaluating forest-related opportunities associated with our primary paper packaging as part of our Planet Positive aspirations.

Palm oil

Primary reason

Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business

Please explain

Starbucks use of Palm Oil is very limited.

Other - Cocoa

Primary reason

Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business

Please explain

Starbucks cocoa purchases are a small portion of overall procurement spend.

F4. Governance

F4.1

(F4.1) Is there board-level oversight of forests-related issues within your organization?

Yes

F4.1a

(F4.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) (do not include any names) on the board with responsibility for forests-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for forest-related issues
Board-level committee	The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC) is responsible for providing leadership with respect to the corporate governance of Starbucks Corporation. This includes the responsibility to annually review and assess the effectiveness of our environmental and social responsibility policies, goals and programs through the annual Global Social Impact Performance Report and make recommendations based on such review and assessment. An example of a forests-related decision made by the NCGC in 2021 was the finalization of 2030 environmental goals to cut our carbon, water, and waste footprints by half, working from a FY19 baseline. These commitments were publicly announced in FY20 but were refined over the past year through counsel with our NCGC based on market research, trials, and data rebaselining. Since then, the Science Based Targets Initiative validated that our 2030 carbon target scopes 1-2 portions are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, the most ambitious level they validate.

F4.1b

(F4.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of forests-related issues.

	Frequency that forests-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which forests-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy	The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular board and committee meetings, general oversight of executives' management of risks relevant to the Company. This includes oversight of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks, including forest-related issues. Starbucks Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has general charge and supervision of the business and strategic direction of the Company and sits on the Board of Directors. As the highest management-level position with responsibility for climate-related issues, the CEO meets monthly with the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) to discuss global sustainability strategies and initiatives across the enterprise. The CEO relays the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight to the Board. Starbucks CEO has tasked the Environmental Council and the Global Sustainability Task Force with actualizing the company's sustainability initiatives, the progress of which is overseen by the CSO. The CEO meets with the CSO monthly to discuss global sustainability strategies which include forest-related issues. The Environmental Council and Global Sustainability Task Force also create content for regular updates to leadership.

F4.1d

(F4.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on forests-related issues?

Row 1

Board member(s) have competence on forests-related issues

Yes

Criteria used to assess competence on forests-related issues

We believe directors with experience in environmental and climate change topics strengthens the board's oversight and assures that strategic business imperatives and long-term value creation for shareholders are achieved within a responsible and sustainable business model. We also seek directors with domestic and international experience in corporate responsibility, sustainability, and public policy to help us address significant public policy issues, adapt to different business and regulatory environments, and facilitate our work with various governmental entities and non-governmental organizations all over the world. Within our board of directors nominated for election at our 2022 Annual Meeting, four of our nominees have identified key experience, qualifications, and attributes in environmental or climate change experience including having cultivated packaging and recycling initiatives, overseeing environmental sustainability efforts, managing environmental impact, and addressing corporate and environmental responsibility.

Primary reason for no board-level competence on forests-related issues

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on forests-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future

<Not Applicable>

F4.2

(F4.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Forests-related responsibilities of this position	Frequency of reporting to the board on forests-related issues	Please explain
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Assessing forests-related risks and opportunities Managing forests-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise	The CSO reports directly to the EVP, chief marketing officer, and oversees and coordinates the efforts of the Environmental Council (EC), through the CEO's directives to actualize the company's sustainability initiatives. The EC is comprised of senior leaders across Starbucks whose compensation is tied to performance against organizational sustainability goals, including our greenhouse gas reduction target. Meeting quarterly, the EC also formally reviews Starbucks goals, strategies and progress, discuss trends and emerging topics, and hears from informal advisors who are experts and influencers in the sustainability sector. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has ultimate responsibility for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of the Company's environmental and social responsibility policies, goals and programs, including those related to climate change. The CSO also meets monthly with the CEO to discuss global sustainability strategies and initiatives across the enterprise. The CEO relays the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight to the Board. The CSO is scheduled to formally report to the Board at least once a year.

F4.3

(F4.3) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues?

	Provide Incentives for management of forests-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In FY22, we continued implementation of our executive compensation programs, which were updated in 2021 to prioritize sustainability and creating inclusive and diverse teams. To align with our vision of giving back more than we take from the planet, and to ensure the sustainability of coffee and other materials that are vital to our business operations, the annual bonus program for FY22 included a 10% of the overall bonus payout calculation for Starbucks senior vice president and above population is linked to planet-positive results and another 10% of the overall bonus payout calculation was tied to fostering an inclusive environment where all employees feel valued and included, as we believe the strength, diversity, and inclusiveness of our workforce are integral to our global brand's success.

F4.3a

(F4.3a) What incentives are provided to C-Suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive?	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's forests-related commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems	<p>Starbucks CEO is responsible for tasking the Global Environmental Council with realizing the company's sustainability initiatives, as well as overseeing ESG efforts on a company-wide level.</p> <p>Due to leadership changes in FY22, the interim CEO received a base salary of only \$1, was not eligible to earn an annual cash incentive award under the Annual Incentive Bonus Plan. Our broader FY22 executive program payouts are aligned with our business performance. Each of our NEOs who was eligible to earn an annual cash incentive award under the annual Executive Management Bonus Plan would have earned an award based on our financial and operational results, progress against our ESG initiatives, and their individual performance. However, given our overall financial and operational performance in FY22 and given that transformation efforts under our Reinvention Plan remain ongoing, our Compensation Committee elected not to pay any such awards for FY22.</p> <p>However, in FY21,the CEO was compensated through a cash bonus for his role in establishing a FY22 dairy farm-level methane reduction pilot program, launching the Narino Columbia coffee supply chain pilot, re-launching personal cup solutions in all markets except for Canada, increasing plant-based choices, and rolling out plastic-alternative straws.</p>	We promote ethical leadership and business practices to deliver our very best in all we do, while holding ourselves accountable for results. Our board and its committees are responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of our global environmental and social impact strategy. We govern our sustainability commitments through the Global Environmental Council, which is comprised of senior leaders across Starbucks whose compensation is tied to performance against our goals. We continue to implement an executive compensation program that includes benchmarks for achieving sustainability goals and building inclusive and diverse teams. All Starbucks partners are governed by internal policies addressing ethics and human rights issues, including Anti-Harassment, Anti-Discrimination, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts & Entertainment, Anti-Bribery, and Equal Employment Opportunity. And, we practice rigorous data collection, including third-party data verification, to ensure our reporting is accurate and representative of the great strides we are making to support our partners, customers, communities, and planet.
Non-monetary reward	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems	The CSO is rewarded with non-monetary rewards based on water-related management and progress towards and achievement of water-related goals through achievement of personal and professional development goals.	The CSO reports directly to the EVP chief marketing officer, and oversees and coordinates the efforts of the Environmental Council (EC), through the CEO's directives to actualize the company's sustainability initiatives. The CSO meets with the CEO once a month to provide updates on the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight for the CEO to bring to the Board's attention. The CSO is scheduled to formally report to the Board at least once a year.

F4.4

(F4.4) Did your organization include information about its response to forests-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?
 No, and we have no plans to do so

F4.5

(F4.5) Does your organization have a policy that includes forests-related issues?
 Yes, we have a documented forests policy that is publicly available

F4.5a

(F4.5a) Select the options to describe the scope and content of your policy.

Row 1

Scope
 Company-wide

Commodity coverage
 Palm oil
 Timber products
 Other – Cocoa
 Other – Coffee

Content
 Commitment to eliminate deforestation
 Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities
 Commitments beyond regulatory compliance
 Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement
 Description of business dependency on forests
 Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems

Document attachment
 Ending Deforestation.pdf

Please explain
 We are committed to pursuing zero net deforestation across our supply chain. Deforestation is having a devastating impact on our planet, destroying habitat, decreasing biodiversity and damaging communities. We are focused on tackling the issue where we have the greatest opportunity to have impact. By taking a targeted approach, we hope to make continuous progress toward eliminating the threat of deforestation posed by some of our key products.

F4.6

(F4.6) Has your organization made a public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation from its direct operations and/or supply chain?

Forest risk commodity	Public commitments made
Timber products	Yes
Please select	Please select
Palm oil	Yes
Other – Cocoa	Yes
Other – Coffee	Yes

F4.6a

(F4.6a) Has your organization endorsed any of the following initiatives as part of its public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation?

Other, please specify (We Mean Business; UN Global Compact)

F4.6b

(F4.6b) Provide details on your public commitment(s), including the description of specific criteria, coverage, and actions.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Criteria

No conversion of natural ecosystems

Zero net deforestation

Operational coverage

Supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

91-99%

Cutoff date

2004

Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to

Applied globally

Reason for selecting cutoff date

Specific to commitment

Commitment target date

No target date

Please explain

Starbucks is committed to 100% ethically sourced coffee in partnership with Conservation International. Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practices verification process for coffee suppliers has a zero tolerance policy for conversion of natural forest to agricultural production since 2004. From 2015 to 2019, 99% of Starbucks coffee was verified as ethically sourced as measured by C.A.F.E. Practices, our ethical sourcing verification program developed in partnership with Conservation International. Measuring farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, the C.A.F.E. Practices program is designed to promote transparent and sustainable coffee growing practices while also helping protect the well-being of coffee farmers and workers, their families and their communities. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Despite the easing of challenges brought on by the pandemic to verify and transport coffee, we did see minor pandemic-related impacts continue in FY22 though significant improvements were seen from the previous year. In FY21, 95% of coffee was verified through C.A.F.E. Practices.
https://www.scsglobalservices.com/files/program_documents/cafe_scr_genericv3.4_011516.pdf. and CC-GB 3.4 here:
https://www.scsglobalservices.com/files/program_documents/cafe_scr_genericv3.4_011516.pdf.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Criteria

Zero net deforestation

No new development on peat regardless of depth

Operational coverage

Supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

71-80%

Cutoff date

No cutoff date

Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to

Applied globally

Reason for selecting cutoff date

Specific to commitment

Commitment target date

No target date

Please explain

Starbucks is committed to using 100% RSPO certified palm oil in our Starbucks-branded products in company owned stores globally. We are committed to sourcing deforestation free, peat free, and exploitation free palm oil. This approach is consistent with our Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) and Cocoa Practices programs – as well as a stronger focus on preserving high carbon stock and remaining peat areas and managing existing plantations on peat according to best practices. As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. We continue to work with our suppliers to meet this objective, especially in areas where the demand for certified palm oil is low (i.e. Asia). Some markets started the process behind other company operated markets and have experienced significant challenges working with second tier suppliers to find availability of certified palm oil from physical supply chains. We continue to make progress.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Criteria

Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation

Operational coverage

Supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

Please select

Cutoff date

2014

Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to

Applied globally

Reason for selecting cutoff date

Specific to commitment

Commitment target date

No target date

Please explain

Starbucks continues to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation, specifically their Cocoa Forest Initiative to end deforestation and restore forest areas, International Cocoa Initiative and the Swiss platform for sustainable cocoa and continue to work with others across the industry

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Criteria

Zero net deforestation

Operational coverage

Supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

Please select

Cutoff date

No cutoff date

Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to

Applied globally

Reason for selecting cutoff date

Specific to commitment

Commitment target date

No target date

Please explain

Starbucks has a goal to reduce waste sent to landfill, incineration and drainage by 50% by FY30 compared to FY19. This includes materials not recycled, composted or avoided through circularity approached. This goal applies to our owned operations and licensed stores globally, and includes packaging given to customers in stores, but discarded offsite. The consumption data reported here is related only to primary paper packaging and is inclusive of our licensees primary paper packaging. Global data is estimated based on U.S. packaging assortment and extrapolated based on sales. Data represents packaging materials used in our direct operations and licensed stores and all other packaging materials purchased by Starbucks Corporation. Packaging materials purchased by channel business partners for use in products they sell with our brand on it and not sold in a Starbucks retail store is excluded. This aligns with our GHG Inventory and Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment reporting boundaries. Starbucks branded products sold outside of our stores is part of a licensed model of the Global Coffee Alliance with Nestlé, while our global ready-to-drink businesses operate under collaborative relationships with PepsiCo and others. The Starbucks branded packaging used by Channel Development business partners are part of their commitments and reporting.

F5. Business strategy

F5.1

(F5.1) Are forests-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are forests-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	Starbucks recognizes the need to incorporate forests-related issues into our long-term business objectives to ensure the sustainability and longevity of the crops, regions, and communities our business relies on. Forest issues such as deforestation, crop yield and quality, and land and commodity resilience are all included in our considerations. As a company that buys three percent of the world's coffee, sourced from more than 400,000 farmers in 30 countries, Starbucks understands our future is inextricably tied to the future of farmers and their families. The cornerstone of our ethical sourcing approach to buying coffee is Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices, which was one of the coffee industry's first set of ethical sourcing standards when it launched in 2004. Developed in collaboration with Conservation International, C.A.F.E. Practices is a verification program that measures farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, all designed to promote transparent, profitable and sustainable coffee growing practices while also protecting the well-being of coffee farmers and workers their families and their communities. C.A.F.E. Practices has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee and positively impact the lives and livelihoods of coffee farmers and their communities. The open-sourced program consists of more than 200 indicators – from financial reporting to protecting workers' rights and conserving water and biodiversity. The program includes a third-party verification process that is overseen by SCS Global Services, responsible for ensuring the quality and integrity of the audits.
Strategy for long-term objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	Forest-related issues are integrated into our strategy for achieving long-term objective to ensure the sustainability and longevity of our key commodities. Forest and land stewardship is a key component to our C.A.F.E. Practice certification program for coffee. C.A.F.E. Practices focused on supporting growers of shade coffee in areas of high biodiversity and promoting the use of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. Forest issues incorporated into our strategies include forest conservation, replenishment, and crop yield and quality. Deforestation is a no tolerance indicator and any farmer who has deforestation on their land since 2004 is excluded from verification. Our 2030 coffee-specific environmental goals are an extension of work underway with C.A.F.E. Practices which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. Starbucks will work to meet its 2030 target of carbon neutral green coffee, by deploying three primary strategies: • Equipping farmers with precision agronomy tools - Through Starbucks Farmer Support Centers and a new soil scanning mobile app, the company is helping farmers understand the specific nutrients and fertilizer needed to increase farm productivity. Building on our efforts last year, 13,811 additional soil samples were processed across six priority countries. With these custom, farm-specific solutions, farmers can target and decrease fertilizer use and increase farm productivity. • Promoting and distributing climate-resilient tree varieties - With Starbucks open-source agronomy approach, the company shares research, seeds, and seedlings with farmers all around the world, helping farmers to adapt to climate change. These climate-resistant varieties are rust-resistant and enable farmers to grow more coffee on the same amount of land, which then helps to reduce overall carbon emissions. • Protecting and restoring at-risk forests in key coffee landscapes - Land use change and deforestation are the greatest climate risks facing the coffee industry. Working in partnership with Conservation International, Starbucks will invest in forest and landscape protection and restoration programs in coffee producing countries, starting in Colombia and Peru.
Financial planning	No, forests-related issues were not reviewed and there are no plans to do so	<Not Applicable>	Forest-related issues are integrated into Starbucks's financial planning process. The Starbucks Global Farmer Fund was established to enhance the resilience of the supply chain and secure a long-term source of coffee by addressing the unfulfilled business financing needs of farmers. Farmers often cannot access traditional banking options for business loans due to excessive interest rates and an inability to meet minimum qualifications. The loans offered through our Global Farmer Fund enable farmers to plant new trees, enhance their infrastructure and bolster their financial stability in the face of changes in climate and markets. Our goal is to supply \$100 million in farmer loans by the end of 2025. In FY22, we issued three new loans including a climate note to support farmers to adapt to the impacts of climate change and another directed to women in agriculture, both through Root Capital.

F6. Implementation

F6.1

(F6.1) Did you have any forests-related timebound and quantifiable targets that were active during the reporting year?

Yes

F6.1a

(F6.1a) Provide details of your forests-related timebound and quantifiable target(s) and progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Year target was set

2013

Target coverage

Other, please specify (Global company-operated stores)

Target category

Third-party certification

Metric

% of volume third-party certified

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO Identity Preserved

RSPO Segregated

RSPO Mass Balance

Base year

2014

Base year figure**Target year****Target year figure****Reporting year figure****% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

Please select

Is this target linked to a commitment?

Other environmental commitments

Please explain

As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. We continue to work with our suppliers to meet this objective, especially in areas where the demand for certified palm oil is low (i.e. Asia). Some markets started the process behind other company operated markets and have experienced significant challenges working with second tier suppliers to find availability of certified palm oil from physical supply chains. We continue to make progress. In prior years we have steadily increased the amount of certified palm oil that we purchase, and have also purchased credits to close the gap between our certified and uncertified supply. We have seen a decline this year in the % of certified palm that we purchase, and though we do plan to purchase credits to fill that gap (as we always do), we will also work through updates to our internal processes, documentation and communication with our suppliers to ensure a return to increasing our percentage of purchased palm oil going forward as we continue to work towards 100% RSPO certified palm in our company-owned supply chain. Continuous improvement is very important at Starbucks and we look forward to identifying how to return to continuous increases next year.

Target reference number

Target 2

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Year target was set

2004

Target coverage

Business activity

Target category

Third-party certification

Metric

Other, please specify (% of volume purchased as C.A.F.E. Practices verified)

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (C.A.F.E Practices)

Base year

2008

Base year figure

77

Target year

2022

Target year figure

99

Reporting year figure

98.2

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

96.3636363636364

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target linked to a commitment?

Other environmental commitments

Please explain

Starbucks is committed to 100% ethically sourced coffee in partnership with Conservation International. This is an ongoing target. Although we are constantly striving for 100%, the last 1% is where some of our most important work happens – bringing on new farmers and cooperatives to help ensure the long-term future of coffee. The program includes a third-party verification process that is overseen by SCS Global Services, responsible for ensuring the quality and integrity of the audits. From 2015 to 2019, 99% of Starbucks coffee was verified as ethically sourced as measured by C.A.F.E. Practices, our ethical sourcing verification program developed in partnership with Conservation International. Measuring farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, the C.A.F.E. Practices program is designed to promote transparent and sustainable coffee growing practices while also helping protect the well-being of coffee farmers and workers, their families and their communities. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Despite the easing of challenges brought on by the pandemic to verify and transport coffee, we did see minor pandemic-related impacts continue in FY22 though significant improvements were seen from the previous year. In FY21, 95% of coffee was verified through C.A.F.E. Practices.

Target reference number

Target 3

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Business activity

Target category

Natural ecosystem restoration and protection

Metric

Other, please specify (Hectares restored; Hectares conserved)

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2016

Base year figure

10000000

Target year

2025

Target year figure

100000000

Reporting year figure

70000000

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

66.66666666666666

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target linked to a commitment?

Other environmental commitments

Please explain

With Starbucks open-source agronomy approach, the company shares research, seeds, and seedlings with farmers all around the world, helping farmers to adapt to climate change. These climate-resistant varieties are rust-resistant and enable farmers to grow more coffee on the same amount of land, which then helps to reduce overall carbon emissions. In fiscal 2021, we distributed more than 10 million trees to farmers in Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador. Over the past six years as part of our 10-year, 100 million-tree commitment, Starbucks has donated nearly 60 million coffee trees to farmers.

Target reference number

Target 4

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Year target was set

2023

Target coverage

Business activity

Target category

Natural ecosystem restoration and protection

Metric

Other, please specify (% and # farms mapped in direct supply chain & # of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed)

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2023

Base year figure

100

Target year

2025

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target linked to a commitment?

Zero net/gross deforestation

Please explain

Starbucks is committed to contributing positively to the communities we work with, and to giving more than we take from the environment. We deliver on these promises in our retail stores as well as in the management of our supply chains.

To help deliver on these promises, we became a signatory member of the Cocoa & Forest Initiative's (CFI) framework in 2022. Today, along with other CFI signatories, we are proudly announcing an action plan to support collective action to end cocoa-related deforestation in sourcing cocoa.

Joining the CFI is important because it brought together the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, as well as 36 leading cocoa and chocolate companies, to take collective steps to end deforestation and restore forest areas. Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are the largest suppliers of cocoa in the world, so their combined actions play a crucial role in protecting and restoring biodiversity, sequestering carbon stocks in West African forests, and addressing climate change in line with the Paris Climate Agreement. By improving the sustainability of cocoa farming practices, we are also supporting the cocoa farming communities forming part of our supply chains.

Target reference number

Target 5

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Year target was set**Target coverage**

Business activity

Target category

Resource use and efficiency

Metric

Other, please specify (%of beverages sold were in reusable cups)

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2016

Base year figure**Target year**

2022

Target year figure

1.6

Reporting year figure

1.2

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year

Retired

Is this target linked to a commitment?

Other environmental commitments

Please explain

After the reintroduction of personal reusable cups in our stores in July 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 1.2% of beverages sold were in reusable cups in FY22, either a customer's personal cup, "for here" ware, or a "borrow a cup" in company-operated stores globally. We remain committed to reducing single-use plastics and packaging waste and staying transparent with partners, customers and stakeholders on our progress.

F6.2

(F6.2) Do you have traceability system(s) in place to track and monitor the origin of your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Do you have system(s) in place?	Supply chain coverage	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
Timber products	Yes	Volume from direct suppliers only	We are currently reassessing our traceability systems for primary paper packaging to ensure we are developing appropriate methods to track and monitor these commodities, and report against our planet positive commitments.	Facility Specific supplier(s)	We have recently established global sustainable packaging requirements for Starbucks product packaging. We are working to improve tracking and monitoring of these requirements with suppliers.
Palm oil	Yes	Volume from direct and indirect suppliers	Since Starbucks is not a direct purchaser, each reporting cycle Starbucks deepens our suppliers' awareness of our commitment to RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and palm oil products and the importance of this commitment. We have a third-party reporting platform in use with suppliers. We attempt to trace 100% of the palm oil used in direct operations.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes	Volume from direct suppliers only	Starbucks purchases cocoa beans for use in its beverage inputs such as mocha powder. Purchasing for cocoa is performed by Starbucks to improve the responsibly sourced nature of the cocoa used within the company's operations. Like coffee and tea, we are dedicated to sourcing cocoa responsibly, for the betterment of people and planet. In FY22, the company's global cocoa sourcing team directly purchased 12 million kilograms of Rainforest Alliance certified and segregated cocoa beans from Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast). Starbucks continues to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation, specifically their Cocoa Forest Initiative to end deforestation and restore forest areas, International Cocoa Initiative and the Swiss platform for sustainable cocoa and continue to work with others across the industry to evolve and strengthen our approach to responsibly sourced cocoa. In addition to our global sourcing team, Starbucks regional teams also purchase cocoa. Moving forward, we are working to provide additional transparency across all cocoa-based products sourced.	Other, please specify (cocoa in food)	Non beverage cocoa is indirectly sourced and does not have a traceability system in place.
Other - Coffee	Yes	Volume from direct suppliers only	The cornerstone of our ethical sourcing approach to buying coffee is Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices, which was one of the coffee industry's first set of ethical sourcing standards when it launched in 2004. Developed in collaboration with Conservation International, C.A.F.E. Practices is a verification program that measures farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, all designed to promote transparent, profitable and sustainable coffee growing practices while also protecting the well-being of coffee farmers and workers their families and their communities. C.A.F.E. Practices has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee and positively impact the lives and livelihoods of coffee farmers and their communities. The open-sourced program consists of more than 200 indicators – from financial reporting to protecting workers' rights and conserving water and biodiversity. The program includes a third-party verification process that is overseen by SCS Global Services. Starbucks is committed to 100% ethically sourced coffee in partnership with Conservation International. Our goal is to source and verify 100% of Starbucks coffee through C.A.F.E. Practices. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Despite the easing of challenges brought on by the pandemic to verify and transport coffee, we did see minor pandemic-related impacts continue in FY22 though significant improvements were seen from the previous year. In FY21, 95% of coffee was verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. C.A.F.E. Practices requires traceability systems are in place across the value chain to identify the origin of all coffee and that this is reported to Starbucks for each shipment. The traceability systems are confirmed through the C.A.F.E. Practices third party verification.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>

F6.2a

(F6.2a) Provide details on the level of traceability your organization has for its disclosed commodity(ies).

Forest risk commodity	Point to which commodity is traceable	Countries/areas to which this traceability point applies	% of total production/consumption volume traceable
Timber products	Country	Please select	
Palm oil	First importer	Please select	
Other - Cocoa	Country	Côte d'Ivoire	70
Other - Coffee	Farm	Please select	98.2

F6.3

(F6.3) Have you adopted any third-party certification scheme(s) for your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Third-party certification scheme adopted?	% of total production and/or consumption volume certified
Timber products	Yes	
Palm oil	Yes	80.39
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes	70
Other - Coffee	Yes	98.2

F6.3a**(F6.3a) Provide a detailed breakdown of the volume and percentage of your production and/or consumption by certification scheme.****Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO (any type)

Chain-of-custody model used

Identity preservation

% of total production/consumption volume certified

0.1

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)

Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

Refined palm oil

Volume of production/ consumption certified

5.46

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. We are working towards 100% certified RSPO palm oil. We continue to work with our suppliers to meet this objective, especially in areas where the demand for certified palm oil is low (i.e. Asia). Some markets started the process behind other company operated markets and have experienced significant challenges working with second tier suppliers to find availability of certified palm oil from physical supply chains. We continue to make progress. In prior years we have steadily increased the amount of certified palm oil that we purchase, and have also purchased credits to close the gap between our certified and uncertified supply. We have seen an increase this year in the % of certified palm that we purchase, and, as always, we have purchased credits to fill the remaining gap we will also work through updates to our internal processes, documentation and communication with our suppliers to ensure we continue to increase our percentage of purchased palm oil going forward as we continue to work towards 100% RSPO certified palm in our company-owned supply chain. Continuous improvement is very important at Starbucks and we look forward to identifying how to return to continuous increases next year.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO (any type)

Chain-of-custody model used

Segregation

% of total production/consumption volume certified

11.2

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)

Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

Refined palm oil

Palm oil derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

753.77

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. We are working towards 100% certified RSPO palm oil. We continue to work with our suppliers to meet this objective, especially in areas where the demand for certified palm oil is low (i.e. Asia). Some markets started the process behind other company operated markets and have experienced significant challenges working with second tier suppliers to find availability of certified palm oil from physical supply chains. We continue to make progress. In prior years we have steadily increased the amount of certified palm oil that we purchase, and have also purchased credits to close the gap between our certified and uncertified supply. We have seen an increase this year in the % of certified palm that we purchase, and, as always, we have purchased credits to fill the remaining gap we will also work through updates to our internal processes, documentation and communication with our suppliers to ensure we continue to increase our percentage of purchased palm oil going forward as we continue to work towards 100% RSPO certified palm in our company-owned supply chain. Continuous improvement is very important at Starbucks and we look forward to identifying how to return to continuous increases next year.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO (any type)

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

88.7

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)

Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

Refined palm oil

Palm oil derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

5943.82

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. We are working towards 100% certified RSPO palm oil. We continue to work with our suppliers to meet this objective, especially in areas where the demand for certified palm oil is low (i.e. Asia). Some markets started the process behind other company operated markets and have experienced significant challenges working with second tier suppliers to find availability of certified palm oil from physical supply chains. We continue to make progress. In prior years we have steadily increased the amount of certified palm oil that we purchase, and have also purchased credits to close the gap between our certified and uncertified supply. We have seen an increase this year in the % of certified palm that we purchase, and, as always, we have purchased credits to fill the remaining gap we will also work through updates to our internal processes, documentation and communication with our suppliers to ensure we continue to increase our percentage of purchased palm oil going forward as we continue to work towards 100% RSPO certified palm in our company-owned supply chain. Continuous improvement is very important at Starbucks and we look forward to identifying how to return to continuous increases next year.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Third-party certification scheme

FSC (any type)

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

Form of commodity

Primary packaging

Secondary packaging

Volume of production/ consumption certified

Metric for volume

Please select

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently reassessing our systems to track the related % and volumes of FSC certified paper packaging we use to fairly represent this information. We use some FSC paper in various packaging materials. For example, some of our shopping bags are FSC certified in the U.S., and paper straws in Japan use FSC-certified paper.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices)

Chain-of-custody model used

Segregation

% of total production/consumption volume certified

98.2

Form of commodity

Other, please specify (Green Coffee Beans)

Volume of production/ consumption certified**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Purchasing volumes are confidential at this time. Our goal is to source and verify 100% of Starbucks coffee through C.A.F.E. Practices. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Despite the easing of challenges brought on by the pandemic to verify and transport coffee, we did see minor pandemic-related impacts continue in FY22 though significant improvements were seen from the previous year. In FY21, 95% of coffee was verified through C.A.F.E. Practices.

Developed in collaboration with Conservation International, C.A.F.E. Practices is a verification program that measures farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, all designed to promote transparent, profitable and sustainable coffee growing practices while also protecting the well-being of coffee farmers and workers their families and their communities. C.A.F.E. Practices has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee and positively impact the lives and livelihoods of coffee farmers and their communities. The open-sourced program consists of more than 200 indicators – from financial reporting to protecting workers' rights and conserving water and biodiversity. The program includes a third-party verification process that is overseen by SCS Global Services, responsible for ensuring the quality and integrity of the audits. More information about our C.A.F.E Practices can be found here: <https://stories.starbucks.com/press/2020/cafe-practices-starbucks-approach-to-ethically-sourcing-coffee/>

F6.4

(F6.4) For your disclosed commodity(ies), do you have a system to control, monitor, or verify compliance with no conversion and/or no deforestation commitments?

	A system to control, monitor or verify compliance	Comment
Timber products	Yes, we have a system in place, but for other commitments	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, we have a system in place, but for other commitments	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>

F6.4a

(F6.4a) Provide details on the system, the approaches used to monitor compliance, the quantitative progress, and the non-compliance protocols, to implement your no conversion and/or deforestation commitment(s).

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

Starbucks is a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and is committed to sourcing RSPO certified palm oil. Starbucks does not directly buy palm oil so we are constantly improving our communication with suppliers to ensure they are aware of our RSPO commitment and prepared to complete reporting each year. We have seen improvements in accuracy year over year and will keep working with the third-party and our internal Sourcing organization to continue to make the process easier and achieve greater progress

Monitoring and verification approach

Third-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

71-80%

% of total suppliers in compliance

Don't know

Response to supplier non-compliance

Retain & engage

% of non-compliant suppliers engaged

<Not Applicable>

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Other, please specify (Local supplier engagement)

Please explain

Starbucks biggest challenges have been in Japan and China. There are many different product specifications involved and relatively low volume available since it is only for the Starbucks business. Starbucks Sourcing teams in both China and Japan continue the education process with suppliers. Perception is that palm oil in general is bad, and therefore, some are eliminating it from ingredient specifications all together instead of solving the root cause of the issues. Starbucks local sourcing teams have significantly increased supplier education and understanding of palm oil issues and in some markets like Japan, where palm oil is used more widely, we have increased demand for RSPO certified palm oil and derivatives. Starbucks continues to invest in exploring opportunities to advance better social and environmental practices within the palm oil supply chain.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

The Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices is a coffee verification program that is used by Starbucks to ensure ethical sourcing of coffee since 2004. The C.A.F.E. Practices Generic and Smallholder Scorecards encompass a comprehensive set of more than 200 social, economic and environmental indicators. This approach takes into account everyone from the farmer to the consumer. Starbucks partners with SCS Global Services to independently verify supplier compliance with C.A.F.E. practices, which include commitments on no deforestation. Our goal is to source and verify 100% of Starbucks coffee through C.A.F.E. Practices. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Entities with zero tolerance for deforestation must complete the zero tolerance corrective action plan in order to be approved in the program.

Monitoring and verification approach

Third-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

91-99%

% of total suppliers in compliance

91-99%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Suspend & engage

% of non-compliant suppliers engaged

91-99%

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Re-integrating suppliers back into supply chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

Please explain

C.A.F.E. Practices is a verification program, not a one-time certification system, because we believe there is always more work to do to ensure the long-term supply of high-quality coffee and to positively impact farming communities. We are continuously improving this program by working with groups such as Conservation International to measure the true impact our purchasing programs have on participating farmers and producers. The program allows Starbucks to gain insights into the challenges faced by farmers and supply chain operations in the more than 30 different coffee-producing countries around the world. In addition, when Starbucks is notified of zero tolerance violations, we take immediate action, conducting an investigation which could lead to suspending the commercial relationship with a farm until the case has been clarified. Based on our investigation we may ask our supplier to work with a farm to address any issue including the development of a work plan describing how the issue will be corrected. The implementation of a corrective action plan and the actual correction of any zero tolerance criteria is then re-evaluated by an approved third-party verification organization. This process ensures that any infractions are addressed effectively. We believe that our continuous improvement approach is the right approach to promote positive change amongst these suppliers and farms to ensure a positive future for everyone involved in coffee.

(F6.7) Are you working with smallholders to support good agricultural practices and reduce deforestation and/or conversion of natural ecosystems?

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Timber products	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As Starbucks does not purchase timber products directly, our support of smallholders comes in the form of educating our packaging suppliers and asking them to seek out sources. We do not have a separate plan to provide support.
Palm oil	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As Starbucks does not purchase palm oil directly, our support of smallholders comes in the form of educating our suppliers and asking them to seek out sources. We do not have a separate plan to provide support.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working with smallholders	Capacity building	Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services Organizing capacity building events		As Starbucks does not purchase Cocoa directly, our support of smallholders comes from industry engagement through suppliers, various NGOs and industry associations.
Other - Coffee	Yes, working with smallholders	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Supplier audits Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services Providing agricultural inputs Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices Financial incentives for certified products Other, please specify (Loans for farmers)	464000	As a company that buys three percent of the world's coffee, sourced from more than 400,000 farmers in 30 countries, Starbucks understands our future is inextricably tied to the future of farmers and their families. There were over 464,000 coffee farms in the C.A.F.E Practices program in 2021. This is a growth of 16% between 2017 and 2021.

F6.8

(F6.8) Indicate if you are working with your direct suppliers to drive action on forests-related issues and if so, provide details of the engagement.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Are you working with direct suppliers?

Yes, working with direct suppliers

Action(s) on forests-related issues driven by engagement

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

Type of engagement

Supply chain mapping

Other

Details of engagement

Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators

Description of engagement

Key suppliers undergo key business reviews with a portion of focus on sustainability. Starbucks has established global minimal sustainable packaging requirements, which we're collaborating with suppliers to achieve.

% of suppliers engaged by procurement spend covered by engagement

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

We also committed to ensuring that our hot cups contain 20% recycled content in FY23. We are proud to have achieved that goal, and have achieved 30% recycled content in our new, more sustainable holiday cups. Building on the success of the holiday cups, Starbucks North America has begun a transition to a more sustainable hot cup that is light-weight and uses less plastic in the liner and less fiber in the cup.

Is this engagement helping your suppliers engage with their suppliers on the selected action?

Please select

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

Please select

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Are you working with direct suppliers?

Yes, working with direct suppliers

Action(s) on forests-related issues driven by engagement

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

Type of engagement

Other

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Education on palm oil certification and commitment requirements)

Description of engagement

As Starbucks does not purchase palm oil directly, we educate our suppliers and ask them to seek out sources of RSPO-certified palm oil.

% of suppliers engaged by procurement spend covered by engagement**Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action**

As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. We continue to work with our suppliers to meet this objective, especially in areas where the demand for certified palm oil is low (i.e. Asia). Some markets started the process behind other company operated markets and have experienced significant challenges working with second tier suppliers to find availability of certified palm oil from physical supply chains. We continue to make progress. In prior years we have steadily increased the amount of certified palm oil that we purchase and have also purchased credits to close the gap between our certified and uncertified supply. We have seen an increase this year in the % of certified palm that we purchase over last year, and we have purchased credits to try to close the uncertified gap. We will also work through updates to our internal processes, documentation and communication with our suppliers to ensure a return to increasing our percentage of purchased palm oil going forward as we continue to work towards 100% RSPO certified palm in our company-owned supply chain. Continuous improvement is very important at Starbucks and we look forward to continuing to increase our certified % next year

Is this engagement helping your suppliers engage with their suppliers on the selected action?

Yes

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

Yes, please specify target ID(s) (1)

Forest risk commodity

Other – Cocoa

Are you working with direct suppliers?

Yes, working with direct suppliers

Action(s) on forests-related issues driven by engagement

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

Type of engagement

Supply chain mapping
Capacity building
Financial and commercial incentives

Details of engagement

Offering on-site training and technical assistance
Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices

Description of engagement

Starbucks purchases cocoa beans for use in its beverage inputs such as mocha powder. Purchasing for cocoa was taken in-house by Starbucks to improve the responsibly sourced nature of the cocoa used within the company's operations. Starbucks continues to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation, specifically their Cocoa Forest Initiative to end deforestation and restore forest areas, International Cocoa Initiative and the Swiss platform for sustainable cocoa and continue to work with others across the industry to evolve and strengthen our approach to responsibly sourced cocoa. In 2022, Starbucks became a signatory member of the Cocoa & Forest Initiative's (CFI) framework. In partnership with our suppliers, Starbucks will implement approximately 150 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) with an estimated of 3,500 members with our suppliers throughout the next 3 years. Starbucks aims to address the root causes of deforestation by investing in sustainable agriculture and improved incomes of cocoa farmers. We also pay a sustainability premium per metric ton of cocoa sourced to implement activities with cocoa producers, cooperatives and communities. Other key actions include provision of planting materials for the promotion of cocoa agroforestry, training in good agricultural practices, soil fertility, land tenure reform, capacity building of farmers' organizations, on and off farm crop and food diversification and development of mixed agroforestry systems and shade grown cocoa will enable farmers to grow more on less land and bridge the gap toward a living income. In addition to our global sourcing team, Starbucks regional teams also purchase cocoa. Moving forward, we are working to provide additional transparency across all cocoa-based products sourced.

% of suppliers engaged by procurement spend covered by engagement**Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action**

We pay a sustainability premium per metric ton of cocoa sourced to implement activities with cocoa producers, cooperatives and communities. For example, in FY22 nearly 11,000 cocoa producers were trained in Good Agricultural Practices and more than 2,800 cocoa producers were informed, trained and/or consulted on the new forest code, law enforcement, forest protection and restoration. Four cocoa communities now have an active forest restoration and protection program to promote forest protection and restoration. By conducting deforestation risk assessments we are supporting no further conversion of any forest land for cocoa production. Over 70,000 multi-purpose trees were distributed for on-farm planting to promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa producers. We supported 30 Village Savings and Loan Association groups to promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmer's access to working capital and investments funds for production and farm renovation. In FY23, we will continue to support all these efforts that support a more equitable, sustainable and resilient future for cocoa, communities and our planet.

Is this engagement helping your suppliers engage with their suppliers on the selected action?

Yes

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

Yes, please specify target ID(s) (4)

Forest risk commodity

Other – Coffee

Are you working with direct suppliers?

Yes, working with direct suppliers

Action(s) on forests-related issues driven by engagement

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

Type of engagement

Supply chain mapping
Capacity building
Financial and commercial incentives
Other

Details of engagement

Offering on-site training and technical assistance
Organizing capacity building events
Other, please specify (issuing new loans including a climate note to support farmers)

Description of engagement

As a company that buys 3% of the world's coffee, sourced from 400,000+ farmers in 30 countries, Starbucks understands our future is inextricably tied to the future of farmers and their families. Although we are constantly striving for 100% C.A.F.E. Practices verified coffee, the last 1% is where some of our most important work happens, bringing on new farmers and cooperatives to help ensure the long-term future of coffee. We continue to work as part of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge to make coffee the world's 1st sustainable agricultural product and improve the lives of at least 1M people in coffee communities around the world. Starbucks operates 10 Farmer Support Centers (FSCs) as part of our work to assist farmers in coffee-producing countries and support the implementation of C.A.F.E. Practices across Starbucks coffee supply chain globally. These centers offer free training directly to farmers and to technical specialists through a train-the-trainer approach, benefiting over 31,000 people worldwide in FY22. The Farmer Support Centers train Tier 1 Suppliers and farmers directly on the C.A.F.E. Practices guidelines including the zero tolerance indicator for no deforestation. Farmers can use these trees to replace those declining in productivity from age or disease. Starbucks has a goal of providing 100M trees to farmers by 2025. The Starbucks Global Farmer Fund was founded to improve supply chain resiliency and ensure a long-term supply of coffee by addressing the unmet financing needs of farmers. Our goal is to supply \$100 million in farmer loans by the end of 2025. In FY22, we issued three new loans including a climate note to support farmers to adapt to the impacts of climate change and another directed to women in agriculture, both through Root Capital. Loans allow farmers to plant new trees and improve their infrastructure. In addition, we have continued our Emergency Farmer Relief Fund for a second year to further support farmers who were negatively impacted by low global coffee prices. These secondary payments go directly to smallholder farmers in Central America to subsidize their income, helping to offset low prices compared to cost of production. The loans provided through the fund allow farmers to plant new trees, improve their infrastructure and build financial resiliency in the face of shifts in climate and markets.

% of suppliers engaged by procurement spend covered by engagement

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

Starbucks is committed to 100% ethically sourced coffee in partnership with Conservation International. This is an ongoing target. Although we are constantly striving for 100%, the last 1% is where some of our most important work happens – bringing on new farmers and cooperatives to help ensure the long-term future of coffee. The program includes a third-party verification process that is overseen by SCS Global Services, responsible for ensuring the quality and integrity of the audits. From 2015 to 2019, 99% of Starbucks coffee was verified as ethically sourced as measured by C.A.F.E. Practices, our ethical sourcing verification program developed in partnership with Conservation International. Measuring farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, the C.A.F.E. Practices program is designed to promote transparent and sustainable coffee growing practices while also helping protect the well-being of coffee farmers and workers, their families and their communities. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Starbucks operates 10 Farmer Support Centers (FSCs) as part of our work to assist farmers in coffee-producing countries and support the implementation of C.A.F.E. Practices across Starbucks coffee supply chain globally. These centers offer free training directly to farmers and to technical specialists through a train-the-trainer approach, benefiting over 31,000 people worldwide in FY22. Farmers receive the latest insights from Starbucks agronomists, including techniques that support farmer profitability and sustainable growing practices. To help demonstrate farming best practices, in FY22, FSCs launched a program called Model Farms, which serve as learning locations for the community to learn and teach sustainable practices. In partnership with suppliers and farmers, Starbucks FSCs have established more than 70 Model Farms.

Is this engagement helping your suppliers engage with their suppliers on the selected action?

Yes

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

Yes, please specify target ID(s) (2 & 3)

F6.9

(F6.9) Indicate if you are working beyond your first-tier supplier(s) to drive action on forests-related issues, and if so, provide details of the engagement.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Are you working beyond first tier?

Yes, working beyond first tier

Action(s) on forest-related issues driven by engagement

Other, please specify

Type of engagement

Supply chain mapping

Details of engagement

Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators

Description of engagement

We are working with our suppliers to understand their sustainability efforts through key business reviews. Establishing our Sustainable Packaging Policy has provided our global Sourcing teams with a set of standards that prohibit harmful chemicals, prioritize recycled content, move our packaging to more recyclable or compostable solutions, and reduce our packaging waste.

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

Please select

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Are you working beyond first tier?

Yes, working beyond first tier

Action(s) on forest-related issues driven by engagement

Other, please specify

Type of engagement

Please select

Details of engagement

<Not Applicable>

Description of engagement

To meet RSPO certification, our suppliers must also work with their supply chains to ensure traceability, etc. Starbucks biggest challenges has been in Japan and China. There are many different product specifications involved and relatively low volume available since it is only for the Starbucks business. Starbucks Sourcing teams in both China and Japan continue the education process with suppliers. Perception is that palm oil in general is bad, and therefore, some are eliminating it from ingredient specifications all together instead of solving the root cause of the issues. Starbucks local sourcing teams have significantly increased supplier education and understanding of palm oil issues and in some markets like Japan, where palm oil is used more widely, we have increased demand for RSPO certified palm oil and derivatives. Starbucks continues to invest in exploring opportunities to advance better social and environmental practices within the palm oil supply chain.

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. We continue to work with our suppliers to meet this objective, especially in areas where the demand for certified palm oil is low (i.e. Asia). Some markets started the process behind other company operated markets and have experienced significant challenges working with second tier suppliers to find availability of certified palm oil from physical supply chains. We continue to make progress. In prior years we have steadily increased the amount of certified palm oil that we purchase and have also purchased credits to close the gap between our certified and uncertified supply. We have seen an increase this year in the % of certified palm that we purchase over last year, and we have purchased credits to try to close the uncertified gap. We will also work through updates to our internal processes, documentation and communication with our suppliers to ensure a return to increasing our percentage of purchased palm oil going forward as we continue to work towards 100% RSPO certified palm in our company-owned supply chain. Continuous improvement is very important at Starbucks and we look forward to continuing to increase our certified % next year

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

Yes, please specify target ID(s) (1)

Forest risk commodity

Other – Cocoa

Are you working beyond first tier?

Yes, working beyond first tier

Action(s) on forest-related issues driven by engagement

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

Type of engagement

Supply chain mapping

Capacity building

Other

Details of engagement

Offering on-site training and technical assistance

Description of engagement

Starbucks purchases cocoa beans for use in its beverage inputs such as mocha powder. Purchasing for cocoa was taken in-house by Starbucks to improve the responsibly sourced nature of the cocoa used within the company's operations. Starbucks continues to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation, specifically their Cocoa Forest Initiative to end deforestation and restore forest areas, International Cocoa Initiative and the Swiss platform for sustainable cocoa and continue to work with others across the industry to evolve and strengthen our approach to responsibly sourced cocoa. In addition to our global sourcing team, Starbucks regional teams also purchase cocoa. Moving forward, we are working to provide additional transparency across all cocoa-based products sourced.

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

We pay a sustainability premium per metric ton of cocoa sourced to implement activities with cocoa producers, cooperatives and communities. For example, in FY22 nearly 11,000 cocoa producers were trained in Good Agricultural Practices and more than 2,800 cocoa producers were informed, trained and/or consulted on the new forest code, law enforcement, forest protection and restoration. Four cocoa communities now have an active forest restoration and protection program to promote forest protection and restoration. By conducting deforestation risk assessments we are supporting no further conversion of any forest land for cocoa production. Over 70,000 multi-purpose trees were distributed for on-farm planting to promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa producers. We supported 30 Village Savings and Loan Association groups to promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmer's access to working capital and investments funds for production and farm renovation. In FY23, we will continue to support all these efforts that support a more equitable, sustainable and resilient future for cocoa, communities and our planet.

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

Yes, please specify target ID(s) (4)

Forest risk commodity

Other – Coffee

Are you working beyond first tier?

Yes, working beyond first tier

Action(s) on forest-related issues driven by engagement

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

Type of engagement

Supply chain mapping

Capacity building

Other

Details of engagement

Offering on-site training and technical assistance

Description of engagement

As a company that buys three percent of the world's coffee, sourced from more than 400,000 farmers in 30 countries, Starbucks understands our future is inextricably tied to the future of farmers and their families. Our goal is to source and verify 100% of Starbucks coffee through C.A.F.E. Practices. In FY22, we achieved 98.2% ethically sourced coffee as verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. Despite the easing of challenges brought on by the pandemic to verify and transport coffee, we did see minor pandemic related impacts continue in FY22 though significant improvements were seen from the previous year. In FY21, 95% of coffee was verified through C.A.F.E. Practices. We continue to work as part of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge to make coffee the world's first sustainable agricultural product and improve the lives of at least 1 million people in coffee communities around the world. Starbucks Farmer Support Centers at Hacienda Alsacia in Costa Rica and in 8 other coffee-growing countries around the world bring agronomists, researchers and farmers together to share the latest research, information, advice and tools to grow coffee more sustainably and profitably. Starbucks has donated nearly 50 million climate resilient coffee trees like the hybrids created at Hacienda Alsacia. Farmers, whether they grow coffee for Starbucks or not, can use these trees to replace those declining in productivity from age or disease. Starbucks has a goal of providing 100 million trees to farmers by 2025. Supporting Origin Diversity — Through a diversified buying approach, Starbucks is driving demand not just for premium-quality coffee, but premium-quality coffee from a variety of places around the world. This supports smaller coffee communities that have majority smallholder farmers.

Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

Starbucks operates 10 Farmer Support Centers (FSCs) as part of our work to assist farmers in coffee-producing countries and support the implementation of C.A.F.E. Practices across Starbucks coffee supply chain globally. These centers offer free training directly to farmers and to technical specialists through a train-the-trainer approach, benefiting over 31,000 people worldwide in FY22. Farmers receive the latest insights from Starbucks agronomists, including techniques that support farmer profitability and sustainable growing practices. To help demonstrate farming best practices, in FY22, FSCs launched a program called Model Farms, which serve as learning locations for the community to learn and teach sustainable practices. In partnership with suppliers and farmers, Starbucks FSCs have established more than 70 Model Farms.

Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?

Yes, please specify target ID(s) (2 & 3)

F6.10

(F6.10) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) approaches to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Do you engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches?	Primary reason for not engaging in landscape and/or jurisdictional approaches	Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches, and describe plans to engage in the future
Row 1	Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.10a

(F6.10a) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

	Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement	Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement
Row 1	Commodity sourcing footprint Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities Opportunity for increased human well-being in area Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems Supply of commodities strategically important	Evidence shows that farmers participating in the C.A.F.E Practices program have higher productivity than the country averages, which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. Starbucks is focusing on its carbon and water footprints at Origin – or what Starbucks refers to as “the first ten feet” (farm to port). 1. Decreasing carbon emissions in Starbucks supply chain by equipping farmers with precision agronomy tools: Through Starbucks Farmer Support Centers and a new soil scanning mobile app, the company is helping farmers understand the specific nutrients and fertilizer needed to increase farm productivity. With these custom, farm-specific solutions, farmers can target and decrease fertilizer use – which helps to decrease carbon emissions – and increase productivity. 2. Promoting and distributing climate-resistant tree varieties: With Starbucks open-source agronomy approach, the company shares research, seeds, and seedlings with farmers all around the world, helping farmers to adapt to climate change. These climate-resistant varieties are rust-resistant and enable farmers to grow more coffee on the same amount of land, which then helps to reduce overall emissions. 3. Protecting and restoring at-risk forests in key coffee landscapes: Land use change and deforestation are the greatest climate risks facing the coffee industry. Starbucks will invest in forest and landscape protection and restoration programs in coffee producing countries, starting in Colombia and Peru. These agroforestry efforts will not only remove carbon, but also will benefit freshwater ecosystems and coffee communities. 4. Conserving water by directly investing in new ecological wet mills (eco-mills) for C.A.F.E. Practice farms: to date, Starbucks has contracted more than 1,300 eco-wet mills. 5. Investing to make current water processing technology and machinery even more efficient: Through Starbucks Tryer Center, we are working with suppliers to explore improvements to existing water processing machinery and technology. 6. Developing water replenishment projects in coffee communities: Starbucks will develop water replenishment projects at Origin, with a focus on prioritizing action in high-risk basins while supporting watershed health, ecosystem resilience and water equity.

F6.10b

(F6.10b) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional approaches to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Landscape/Jurisdiction ID

LJ1

Country/Area

Peru

Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

San Martin, Peru

Huila, Colombia

Types of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

National government

International civil society organization(s)

Indigenous peoples

Local communities

Type of engagement

Funder: Provides full or partial financial support

Goals supported by engagement

Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)

Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production

Avoided deforestation/conversion of natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)

Improved and/or maintained soil health

Company actions supporting approach

Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

Description of engagement

Evidence shows that farmers participating in the C.A.F.E Practices program have higher productivity than the country averages, which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities.

1. Decreasing carbon emissions in Starbucks supply chain by equipping farmers with precision agronomy tools: Through Starbucks Farmer Support Centers and a new soil scanning mobile app, the company is helping farmers understand the specific nutrients and fertilizer needed to increase farm productivity. In FY22, we continued to provide financial support to promote soil analysis as a mechanism for farmers to understand soil nutrition requirements, replacing generic fertilizer recommendations with a specific recommendation for producers. Building on our efforts last year, 13,811 additional soil samples were processed across six priority countries.
2. Promoting and distributing climate-resistant tree varieties: With an open-source agronomy approach, the company shares research, seeds, and seedlings with farmers all around the world, helping farmers to adapt to climate change. These varieties are rust-resistant and enable farmers to grow more coffee on the same amount of land, which then helps to reduce overall emissions.
3. Protecting and restoring at-risk forests in key coffee landscapes: Land use change and deforestation are the greatest climate risks facing the coffee industry. Starbucks will invest in forest and landscape protection and restoration programs in coffee producing countries, starting in Colombia and Peru.
4. Conserving water by directly investing in new ecological wet mills for C.A.F.E. Practice farms: To date, Starbucks has contracted more than 1,300 eco-wet mills.
5. Investing to make current water processing technology and machinery even more efficient: Through Starbucks Tryer Center, we are working with suppliers to explore improvements to existing water processing machinery and technology.
6. Developing water replenishment projects in coffee communities: Starbucks will develop water replenishment projects at Origin, with a focus on prioritizing action in high-risk basins while supporting watershed health, ecosystem resilience and water equity.
7. Through the partnership with Mercy Corps, Starbucks has offered financial inclusion and entrepreneurship training programs for indigenous women in Guatemala

Engagement start year

2015

Engagement end year

Not defined

Estimated investment over the project period (currency)

Is a collective monitoring framework used to measure progress?

Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

State the achievements of your engagement so far, and how progress is monitored

Over the last year, Starbucks launched programs in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, and Kenya to test its carbon and water strategies impacting more than 92,000 farms. In FY22, we continued to provide financial support to promote soil analysis as a mechanism for farmers to understand soil nutrition requirements, replacing generic fertilizer recommendations with a specific recommendation for producers. Building on our efforts last year, 13,811 additional soil samples were processed across six priority countries. Based on the success of these initial pilots, Starbucks is now expanding the program to Colombia and launching a new, holistic sustainability project with 100 small-holder farmers in Nariño, Colombia. Over a five-year period, the Nariño project will combine the best of Starbucks knowledge and resources on regenerative agriculture, precision agronomy and farm economics. Farmers will receive hands-on support including customized, in-depth agricultural and business education and training to best manage their crops and land. They will also receive new equipment and facilities to optimize for reduced water use and carbon emissions and new, climate-resistant coffee seedlings to replace unproductive trees.

This project and partnership with Starbucks will help farmers increase their productivity, quality and profitability while decreasing the environmental footprint generated from coffee growing and processing. Starbucks is also committed to a 10-year, 100 million-tree initiative to boost the quality and output of coffee crops in El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico by 2025. Starbucks has distributed nearly 70 million trees that are resistant to rust, a disease linked to climate change. In FY22, Starbucks contracted additional centralized eco-mills, expanding the scope of the effort to additional countries including Honduras and Uganda. The preliminary results have demonstrated up to 90% water savings is possible in coffee processing using the new equipment. To date, Starbucks has contracted more than 1,300 eco-wet mills. Starbucks also has plans to develop a new sustainability learning and innovation lab at Hacienda Alsacia—our agronomy headquarters for research and development, located in Costa Rica. The lab will serve as a hub for hands-on and virtual learning opportunities for Starbucks partners, students, researchers and industry leaders to innovate and scale sustainable solutions for some of the world's most challenging environmental and social issues.

(F6.10c) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details of the production/consumption volumes from each of the jurisdictions/landscapes you engage in.

Indicate landscape/jurisdiction ID	Does any of your commodity production/consumption volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?	Commodity	% of total production/consumption volume from this landscape/jurisdiction
LJ1	Yes, we do produce/consume from this landscape/jurisdiction, but we are not able/willing to disclose volume data	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.11

(F6.11) Do you participate in any other external activities and/or initiatives to promote the implementation of your forests-related policies and commitments?

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

Other, please specify (Sustainable Packaging Coalition; The Recycling Partnership, Foodservice Packaging Institute, NextGen Consortium)

Please explain

We are an active member of SPC - the Sustainable Packaging Coalition, working with other industry members to elevate the sustainability of our entire paper foodservice packaging from cradle to grave.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

UN Global Compact

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

Please explain

As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. Starbucks is a member of the UN Global Compact – an international network of organizations that supports 10 universal principles.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

UN Global Compact

Other, please specify (Rainforest Alliance)

Please explain

Starbucks purchases cocoa beans for use in its beverage inputs such as mocha powder. Purchasing for cocoa was taken in-house by Starbucks to improve the responsibly sourced nature of the cocoa used within the company's operations. Starbucks continues to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation, specifically their Cocoa Forest Initiative to end deforestation and restore forest areas, International Cocoa Initiative and the Swiss platform for sustainable cocoa and continue to work with others across the industry to evolve and strengthen our approach to responsibly sourced cocoa. In addition to our global sourcing team, Starbucks regional teams also purchase cocoa. Moving forward, we are working to provide additional transparency across all cocoa-based products sourced.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

Other, please specify (Coffee International and Sustainable Coffee Challenge)

Please explain

Starbucks and Conservation International (CI) have been working together for nearly 20 years to promote sustainable coffee production that ensures continued productivity of high quality coffee while improving the livelihoods of producers and conserving nature. Starbucks is one of the founding members of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge, a diverse industry coalition led by Conservation International with the call to action of making coffee the world's first sustainable agricultural product. The Challenge is committed to stimulating demand for sustainable coffee across the value chain, from the policymaking level to the final consumer. By encouraging demand for sustainable coffee, it leads to investments that enable the transition to a sustainable production and ensuring the coffee we drink is a sustainable product.

F6.12

(F6.12) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Yes

F6.12a

(F6.12a) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).**Project reference**

Project 1

Project type

Agriculture

Expected benefits of project

Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

Is this project originating any carbon credits?

No

Description of project

Starbucks committed to provide 100 million healthy coffee trees to coffee farmers by 2025. This effort is part of the company's ongoing commitment to provide comprehensive support to farmers around the world which includes open-source agronomy research, farmer financing and access to information. The seedlings will replace trees that are declining in productivity due to age and disease, such as coffee leaf rust which is perpetuated because of a warmer climate.

Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Project based in sourcing area(s)

Start year

2016

Target year

2025

Project area to date (Hectares)**Project area in the target year (Hectares)****Country/Area**

El Salvador

Latitude**Longitude****Monitoring frequency**

Annually

Total investment over the project period (currency)**For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?**

Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

Improvement to sustainability of production practice

Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

Please explain

Starbucks committed to a 10-year, 100 million-tree initiative to boost the quality and output of coffee crops in El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico by 2025. Starbucks has distributed nearly 70 million trees that are resistant to rust, a disease linked to climate change. These new trees are bred to be resistant to coffee rust, a disease associated with climate change, and they're replacing trees declining in productivity, which can, in turn, help farmers improve the quality and yields of their harvest and improve their revenue.

Project reference

Project 2

Project type

Reforestation

Expected benefits of project

Improvement of water availability and quality

Increase in carbon sequestration

Is this project originating any carbon credits?

No

Description of project

Building on initiatives launched in FY21 with Conservation International in Huila, Colombia and San Martin, Peru, Starbucks continued its efforts to protect and restore critical forests that coffee communities depend on in FY22.

Working with more than 16 coffee farming communities, Starbucks and Conservation International supported training and education for farmers on more sustainable practices and helped farmers monitor carbon and water impacts on and around their farms. Over the next four years, we anticipate these projects to conserve or restore more than 6,000 hectares in 16 farming communities across the countries, benefiting both local communities and reducing Starbucks carbon footprint. The projects are also developing carbon measurement and water monitoring protocols, in conjunction with local stakeholders.

Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Project based in sourcing area(s)

Start year

2021

Target year

2025

Project area to date (Hectares)

1560

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

6250

Country/Area

Colombia

Latitude**Longitude****Monitoring frequency**

Annually

Total investment over the project period (currency)**For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?**

Improvement of water availability and quality

Improvement to soil health

Increase in carbon sequestration

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

Please explain

Land-use change and deforestation are the greatest climate risks facing the coffee industry. Over the next four years, we anticipate these projects to conserve or restore more than 6,000 hectares in 16 farming communities across the countries, benefiting both local communities and reducing Starbucks carbon footprint. The projects are also developing carbon measurement and water monitoring protocols, in conjunction with local stakeholders.

F7. Verification**F7.1****(F7.1) Do you verify any forests information reported in your CDP disclosure?**

Yes

F7.1a

(F7.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module

F6. Implementation

Data points verified

98.2% ethically sourced coffee purchases as disclosed in the "Targets", and "Certification" sections.

Verification standard

C.A.F.E Practices. As part of C.A.F.E. Practice verification program, third party organizations, approved and overseen by SCS Global Services, conduct inspections at farms and facilities within the supply chain to evaluate performance against more than 200 indicators. This includes 22 zero-tolerance indicators. If non-compliance is identified, we work with suppliers to address issues including the development of a work plan describing how the issue will be corrected. The implementation of a corrective action plan and the actual correction

Please explain

A third party verification was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that Moss Adams, the independent accountant, plan and perform the examination to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Data is in accordance with the criteria, in all material respects. An examination involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Data. The verification statement is public and can be found on page 67 of Starbucks FY22 Global Environmental and Social Impact Report (<https://stories.starbucks.com/uploads/2023/05/2022-Starbucks-Global-Environmental-Social-Impact-Report.pdf>)

F8. Barriers and challenges

F8.1

(F8.1) Describe the key barriers or challenges to eliminating deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems from your direct operations or from other parts of your value chain.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Limited public awareness and/or market demand

Comment

Deforestation is having a devastating impact on our planet, destroying habitat, decreasing biodiversity and damaging communities. We are focused on tackling the issue where we have the greatest opportunity to have impact. By taking a targeted approach, we hope to make continuous progress toward eliminating the threat of deforestation posed by some of our key products. A challenge to the effort is that Starbucks represents a small portion of the total global market in these commodities. Ultimately, industry, governments, and the NGO community must partner to address the threat deforestation poses. And consumers play an important role in driving responsible forestry through their paper choices.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Limited public awareness and/or market demand

Comment

We are committed to pursuing zero net deforestation across our supply chain. Deforestation is having a devastating impact on our planet, destroying habitat, decreasing biodiversity and damaging communities. We are focused on tackling the issue where we have the greatest opportunity to have impact. By taking a targeted approach, we hope to make continuous progress toward eliminating the threat of deforestation posed by some of our key products. A challenge to the effort is that Starbucks represents a small portion of the total global market in these commodities. Ultimately, industry, governments, and the NGO community must partner to address the threat deforestation poses. We believe we have a responsibility to participate in this process demonstrate with coffee how to truly advocate for commodity sustainability.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Limited public awareness and/or market demand

Comment

Starbucks biggest challenges to sourcing RSPO certified palm oil has been in Japan and China. There are many different product specifications involved and relatively low volume available since it is only for the Starbucks business. Starbucks Sourcing teams in both China and Japan continue the education process with suppliers. Perception is that palm oil in general is bad, and therefore, some are eliminating it from ingredient specifications all together instead of solving the root cause of the issues. Starbucks local sourcing teams have significantly increased supplier education and understanding of palm oil issues and in some markets like Japan, where palm oil is used more widely, we have increased demand for RSPO certified palm oil and derivatives. Starbucks continues to invest in exploring opportunities to advance better social and environmental practices within the palm oil supply chain.

F8.2

(F8.2) Describe the main measures that would improve your organization’s ability to manage its exposure to deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Increased demand for certified products

Comment

In order to decrease the demand for virgin timber, we are seeking to increase the use of recycled content in our paper foodservice packaging products.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Increased demand for certified products

Comment

Working in partnership with Conservation International, Starbucks has invested in forest and landscape protection and restoration programs in coffee producing countries, starting in Colombia and Peru. These agroforestry efforts will not only remove carbon and support the carbon neutral pathway, but also will benefit freshwater ecosystems and coffee communities.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Greater customer awareness

Comment

Perception is that palm oil in general is bad, and therefore, some are eliminating it from ingredient specifications all together instead of solving the root cause of the issues.

F17 Signoff

F-FI

(F-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization’s response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

F17.1

(F17.1) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP forests response.

	Job Title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	VP, chief sustainability officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms

